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The I.L.P. YEAR BOOK for 1909.

A Guide to the Socialist and Labour Movement

A Reference Book of Facts - Political Industrial & Social.

LONDON:
Published by the Independent Labour Party.
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YEAR BOOK

For 1909.

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A Reference Book of Facts—Political, Industrial and Social.

THREEPENCE.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY THE INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY,
23, BRIDE LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.
1909.

CALENDAR for 1909.

JANUARY

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Socialism at Home in 1908.

One of the best indications of the growth of Socialism is to be found in the formation of a society for the systematic study of Socialism, and its literature with a view to training anti-Socialist speakers. Significant, too, has been the large number of debates and lectures that have been heard in church, chapel, and college.

In February Mr. Philip Snowden took part in a notable debate at the Oxford Union. A resolution declaring public ownership of land and capital to be essential to the welfare of the community was defeated by 258 to 214. The figures are remarkable in view of the fact that the audience was composed entirely of University men.

At a meeting of delegates from all English Universities (except Cambridge), held at Manchester University in January, the Rev. A. J. Carlyle (Oxford) successfully carried the proposition "That Socialism is the only scientific solution to the existing problem of poverty," by 90 votes to 76.

The Free Church Conference at Southport witnessed several ministers strongly advocating Socialism, and the prevailing tone was such as to lead those who are qualified to judge, to confidently predict that the majority of Free Church ministers will be on the side of Socialism at no distant date.

One hundred and twenty ministers of churches of various denominations signed a manifesto in the early part of the year declaring their conception and preaching of Socialism to be "essentially the same as that which is held by Socialists throughout the world."

The eagerness to get an understanding of the new hope is shown by the attendances at the hundreds of mass meetings held by Labour and Socialist men and women everywhere—indoors and outdoors. This increasing interest is shown also by the sales of literature and the unprecedented issue of books for and against Socialism. The I.L.P. Publication Department alone sold nearly £5,000 worth of pamphlets and books in twelve months; while the movement has now its own monthly magazine, "The Socialist Review," containing literary, instructive, and constructive articles on the economic and ethical aspects of Socialism, contributed by the leaders and thinkers of the movement; its own "Year Book" of invaluable information to speakers, supporters, and students; and its own "I.L.P. Diary," neat, compact, concise, and giving just those facts, suggestions, and hints which are constantly required during the year. All

these publications are unique in their respective lines. Besides these, another volume has been added to the "Socialist Library," Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., having written a book entitled, "Socialism and the Drink Question." Press notices have been of an exceptionally favourable character.

The Fabian Society has made steady progress during the past year: no less than 753 new members have been elected: more than the total membership feur years ago. The London Society now numbers 2,500, and local societies have 500 more. Of these societies there are now 38, five of which are confined to members of Universities.

During the year the Society has decided to take part in Parliamentary elections. In response to a circular, 343 members have promised subscriptions payable in five yearly instalments, amounting in all to £2,655. Candidatures are to be promoted in friendly co-operation with the Labour Party and with all Socialist forces in the locality in accordance with the circumstances of the constituency, but no candidates or constituencies have yet been selected.

The Society has during the year undertaken the publication of a Fabian Socialist series of 6d. books, in co-operation with Mr. A. C. Fifield, the sales of which have been very satisfactory.

The organisation of educational lectures has been undertaken on a larger scale than ever before, both in the suburbs of London and in the provinces. No less than five lecturers are now in the service of the Society, and about half their courses are given under the auspices of the I.L.P.

The Church Socialist League, formed two years ago, continues to make progress in strength and influence, as the report of the second Annual Congress, which was held in London last June, shows. Membership is confined to those Socialists who belong to the Church of England.

The League of Progressive Thought and Soc.al Service (of which the Rev. R. J. Campbell is President) is an organisation of Nonconformists who, while not necessarily avowed Socialists, are concerned with the amelioration of the social conditions of the people, and the removal of all that tends to hinder the establishment of a new social order, based upon co-operation for life instead of for existence. Though not a year old, it already has branches in London and many parts of the provinces.

A Socialist Medical League was formed in June last. Membership is confined to registered British medical practitioners and dentists who accept the principles of Socialism. The League will endeavour to secure "that the special knowledge of medical practitioners shall be enlisted toward and represented in the re-

construction of society upon a Socialist foundation." Dr. M. D. Eder, 2, Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, W., is the hon. sec.

A Socialist Society to consist solely of Roman Catholics has been established, and already has branches in towns in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

In international politics Socialism has again proved its claim to be a policy of peace. During the German war scare the I.L.P. invited Dr. Sudekum (a Socialist member of the Reichstag) to this country, and his statement of the position of affairs in Germany was of no inconsiderable value in checking Yellow Press alarms.

At the Municipal Elections in November there was a noteworthy growth of the tendency on the part of Liberals and Tories to join hands against Socialist and Labour candidates.

The return of Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., from his world-tour in search of health was made the occasion for two remarkable demonstrations of leal affection. Some of the prominent men of the I.L.P., who had worked with Mr. Hardie for years, could not wait till the ship in which he was returning discharged her passengers in the usual way at the dock side; so they hired a steam-tug and put out to sea, beating about all night till the "look-out" man gave the cry, "Ship ahoy!" Then a spontaneous outburst of cheers and red lights acquainted the chief of the presence of comrades upon the dark waters. These manifestations of welcome were heartily renewed as the "landlubbers afloat" heard Mr. Hardie's cheery, "Ay, lads, I'm here!" in response to their enquiry. Landing at Plymouth, Mr. Hardie was feted at breakfast by the Plymouth I.L.P., prior to his journey home to Scotland. The second demonstration, not less cordial, was held in London's largest hall, where a gathering of nearly 9,000 men and women of the I.L.P., Fabian Society, and the Labour Party, bade the wanderer welcome home.

During Mr. Hardie's visit to America in August a remarkable manifestation of Labour solidarity and respect for Mr. Hardie—personally, and as a representative of British Labour—was given. This took the form of a huge street parade, divided into eight large divisions. The demonstrators were dressed in red blouses, white duck trousers, and grey felt hats, and as they marched past the reviewing stand where Mr. Hardie stood each division halted, saluted, and roundly cheered him.

The affiliation of the Miners' Federation to the Labour Party is an occurrence of importance, since with their entry the organisation of Trades Unionists in this country upon lines of political independence is practically complete, and it must be a source of

deep gratification to Mr. Hardie to thus see the realisation and justification of his life-long labours to create an "independent political labour party." Equally, too, is this event a tribute to the effective educational effort of the I.L.P. The Miners' Federation, which is the largest organised body of workers in the United Kingdom, having a membership of over 500,000, balloted upon the question of affiliation to the Labour Party fn 1906, with the result that the proposal was defeated by 101,714 votes against 92,222, a majority of 9,492 against. Last year the ballot resulted in 213,317 voting in favour of affiliation, and 168,294 against; majority for 44,843. The miners have 15 Members of Parliament, but their position in the House will remain the same as before, until the General Election or in cases of by-elections, when they will sign the Labour Party's Constitution, in accordance with its rules.

Another link in the chain of international solidarity has been forged by the admission of the Labour Party of Great Britain as a unit to all future International Congresses. Although opposed by Mr. Hyndman, on behalf of the British Social Democratic Party, the representatives of the whole of the nations gathered at Brussels in October last, voted in favour of admitting the Labour Party to membership of the International Bureau. Mr. J. Bruce Glasier, as an I.L.P'er, succinctly stated the case in favour of the Labour Party, and was supported cordially by M. Vaillant, Dr. Adler, and Herr Kautsky, the resolution being all but unanimously carried.

The Trade Union Group and the Labour Party have arrived at a working arrangement, whereby united Parliamentary action is assured; monthly joint meetings are being held for the purpose of rendering more effective the voice and views of Labour in Parliament.

Special interest was attached to the contest for the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University, by reason of the fact that for the first time in history a Socialist—Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.,—was among the candidates. The election, which took place in October, resulted as follows:—

Lord Curzon (C)	947
Mr. Lloyd-George (L)	935
Mr. Keir Hardie (Soc.)	122

I.L.P. Conference, 1908.

A full Report of the Conference, containing List of Speakers, Constitution and Programme of the Party, with Balance-Sheet for 1907-8, can be obtained from the Head Office, post free, 4d.

The Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held in the Town Hall, Huddersfield, on Easter Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, April 19, 20, and 21. There were 380 delegates, representing 268 branches, being the largest conference yet held.

The Report of the N.A.C. showed that there had been a net gain of 220 branches during the year, thus beating the record year of 1907 by 50, the total number of branches being 765. The Head Office income for the year amounted to £6,838 12s., again breaking last year's record, Affiliation Fees totalling £1,103, and Literature Sales £4,662, this latter sum being in excess of that received for the whole of the previous three years—a remarkable testimony to the growth of the desire to understand Socialism.

An Organising Department has been established, and an Organising Secretary appointed to co-ordinate the propaganda work of the Party and to more effectively help the branches.

The following are some of the chief resolutions passed :—

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

That this Conference emphatically re-affirms its belief in the principle of the Right to Work, and the corresponding responsibility of the community to afford to all the opportunity to work.

It also pledges itself to support the Parliamentary Labour Party by all means in its power to secure the re-introduction of the Unemployment Bill, and further expresses the opinion that the Labour Party should resolutely utilise every opportunity of pressing the principle of the Bill upon the attention of Parliament, until it becomes the law of the land.

It determines to maintain its militant attitude, and strongly urges the co-operation of members of public bodies to secure work for the unemployed, and press forward the final solution of the problem.

FEEDING OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

That the Education (Provision of Meals) Act should be amended so as to secure (1) The abolition of the limit to the amount of rate levied for such purpose ; (2) that the Act be made compulsory upon all education authorities.

An amendment "that 2d. in the £ should come from the localities, and the rest from the National Exchequer" was defeated, and the resolution carried as submitted.

SECULAR EDUCATION.

That this Conference believes the only logical settlement of the Education Question lies in the adoption of Secular Education in all schools supported out of public funds, and urges the Labour Members in the House to do all in their power to enforce this solution of the problem.

The Conference also urges the Labour Party in Parliament to oppose to their utmost the contracting-out clause of the present Education Bill.

The resolution was supported by Rev. W. B. Graham, who spoke as a minister of the Church of England; by Rev. G. Neighbour (Penrhiwceiber) as a Nonconformist; and by M. J. Larkin (Dublin) as a Catholic.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

That in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived for a joint Conference of Socialists and Labour Representatives on National and Local Governing Bodies to consider the question of education as it affects the wage-earning classes.

Agreed. The N.A.C. to do its best to carry resolution into effect.

RUSSIA.

That this Conference of the I.L.P. protests emphatically against the action of the present Government, through its Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey, in entering into an agreement with the Russian Government, and thereby giving an informal sanction to the course of infamous tyranny which has suppressed every semblance of representation, and has condemned great numbers of our Russian comrades to imprisonment, torture, and death. It also records its conviction that the Russian Government sought this agreement in order to rehabilitate its credit with international financiers, and to recommend it in its efforts to raise fresh loans in Great Britain.

Carried unanimously and with acclamation, as was a motion condemning the Congo atrocities.

INDIA.

The Standing Orders Committee submitted the following resolution, which was moved by J. Keir Hardie, M.P.:—

That in view of the growing poverty of the Indian people, the increasing ravages of plague and famine, and the reactionary nature of the administration, this Conference declares its sympathy with the aims of the Indian Congress, and is of opinion that the people of India should be given a more effective control over their own affairs.

Also carried with unanimity.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Agenda Committee submitted :—

That this Conference declares in favour of adult suffrage and the political equality of the sexes, and considers that the right of suffrage should immediately be extended to women on the same conditions as men.

Carried by substantial majority, an amendment to delete all after " sexes " being defeated by 273 to 142.

Glasgow City moved :—

That all elected persons on Town Councils endeavour to get their respective Councils to petition Parliament in favour of the immediate enfranchisement of women.

Also carried.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

That this Conference urges the Party to press for a system of Old-Age Pensions, which shall include all men and women who, from age or infirmity, are unable to work, the cost to be borne from Imperial taxation on unearned incomes. It also suggests the introduction of the Budget as a fitting occasion for the Labour Party in Parliament to bring clearly before the House the necessity and urgency of this matter.

Agreed.

THE LICENSING BILL.

On behalf of the Agenda Committee, J. Keir Hardie, M.P., proposed :—

That this Conference is strongly opposed to the existing licensing system, which confers vested rights in public licenses, and while approving any measure which aims at restoring the community to its licensing rights, and the value of the monopoly created by licensing, and giving increased powers of local restriction of the drink traffic, declares that no measure of Temperance reform can be accepted as satisfactory which does not make provision for enabling the community to undertake the municipalisation and complete control of public-houses.

Carried—two dissentients.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS AND N.A.C.

The Chairman and Treasurer were re-elected without opposition.

The following four were elected as National representatives on the Administrative Council :—J. Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, J. Bruce Glasier, and W. C. Anderson.

The ballot for Divisional representatives resulted in the following being elected :—Division 1, Scotland, W. Stewart.

Division 2, Northumberland, Durham, etc., Rev. W. E. Moll. Division 3, Yorkshire, Ben Riley. Division 4, Lancashire, N. Wales, etc., J. Howard. Division 5, South Wales, and West of England, W. Field. Division 6, Midlands, H. Brockhouse. Division 7, London and South and East England, Miss M. McMillan.

J. Keir Hardie, M.P., and Philip Snowden, M.P., were unanimously approved for nomination to the Labour Party Executive.

The Labour Party, 1908.

Office: 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Secretary: J. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P.

The Labour Party was constituted in February, 1900, at a Conference called by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress; in accordance with a resolution of the Plymouth Congress, 1899.

The following table shows the growth of the Party since its formation in 1900:—

	Trade Unions		Trades Councils and L.R.C.'s.	Socialist Societies.		
	No.	M'Ship.	No.	No.	M'ship.	Total.
1900-1	41	353,070	7	3	22,861	375,931
1901-2	65	455,450	21	2	13,861	469,311
1902-3	127	847,315	49	2	13,835	861,150
1903-4	165	956,025	76	2	13,775	969,800
1904-5	158	885,270	73	2	14,730	900,000
1905-6	158	904,496	73	2	16,784	921,280
1906-7	176	975,182	83	2	20,885	*998,338
1907-8	181	1,049,673	92	2	22,267	†1,072,413

* This total includes 2,271 Co-operators. † Includes 473 Co-operators.

The membership now exceeds a million. This, too, during the year when the Parliamentary contribution was increased from 1d. to 2d. per member.

CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION.

The Labour Party is a Federation consisting of Trades Unions, Trades Councils, Socialist Societies, and Local Labour Parties, Co-operative Societies are also eligible.

1. Candidates and Members must accept this Constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the Parliamentary Party in

carrying out the aims of this Constitution; appear before their constituencies under the title of Labour Candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any party not eligible for affiliation; and they must not oppose any Candidate recognised by the Executive Committee of the Party.

2. Candidates must undertake to join the Parliamentary Labour Party, if elected.

Trades Unions and Socialist Societies shall pay 15s. per annum for every thousand members or fraction thereof.

The Parliamentary Fund is to assist in paying the election expenses of Labour Candidates and in maintaining Members of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Affiliated Societies, except Trades Councils and Local Labour Parties, shall pay a contribution to this fund at the rate of 2d. per member per annum.

All members elected under the auspices of the Labour Party shall be paid from the Fund an equal sum not to exceed £200 per annum, provided that this payment shall only be made to members whose candidatures have been promoted by Societies which have contributed to this Fund.

RETURNING OFFICERS' EXPENSES.—Twenty-five per cent. of the returning officers' net expenses shall be paid to the Candidates, subject to the provisions of the preceding clause, so long as the total sum so expended does not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the Fund.

Labour Party Conference, 1908.

The 1908 Conference of the Labour Party was held at Hull, on January 20, 21, and 22. The number of delegates attending exceeded 400. Mr. Walter Hudson, M.P., elected to the chair.

Among the more important resolutions passed were the following:—

PARTY ELECTION AGENT.

To appoint a Parliamentary Election Agent at a salary of £200 per annum, with expenses.

A NEW STANDING ORDER.

That the only persons eligible as delegates for Labour Party Conferences are the paying members, or the paid permanent officials, of the organisations sending them.

THE SOCIALIST BASIS.

The following amendment to the constitution, with the object of making Socialism the basis of the Party, was moved :—

> 1. To organise and maintain a Parliamentary Party, with its own Whips, whose ultimate object shall be the obtaining for the workers the full results of their labour by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism and the institution of a system of public ownership and control of all the means of life.
>
> 2. To secure the election of Candidates for whose candidatures affiliated societies have made themselves financially responsible, and who have been selected by a regularly convened Conference in the Constituency, and whose policy shall be in the direction of attaining the above, and also of carrying out the decisions of the Annual Conference.

This amendment was supported by Mr. H. Quelch and Mr. J. Gribble, while Mr. J. Bruce Glasier and Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., opposed, the subsequent vote resulting in 91,000 for and 951,000 against.

Another amendment, to make Clause 3 (relating to candidates at elections) read that all candidates shall run only under title "Labour or Socialist," and moved by H. Quelch, was also defeated by more than ten votes to one.

Resolutions upon the "Eight-hour day," "Old-Age Pensions," and "Railway Nationalisation" was passed. In the case of the last-mentioned motion the Labour Party were instructed to draft a Bill for presentation to Parliament.

Upon the question of Women's Suffrage, a motion declaring the franchise "should be extended to women on the same terms as men," was defeated in favour of an "adult suffrage" resolution, moved by H. Quelch. The vote was :—Against Women's Franchise, 784,000 ; for 257,000.

SOCIALISM THE OBJECT OF THE PARTY.

Mr. J. J. Stephenson (Engineers) moved the following :—

> That in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived when the Labour Party should have as a definite object the socialisation of the means of production, distribution, and exchange, to be controlled by a democratic State in the interest of the entire community ; and the complete emancipation of Labour from the domination of capitalism and landlordism with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes.

Carried by 514,000 to 469,000.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The following resolution was passed :—

> That this Conference condemns the Government for the inadequate efforts made to cope with the problem of Unemployment. It further contends that the problem is a National one, and should be met from National resources. Therefore, this Conference endorses the Bill of the Labour Party, and calls upon the Group to use every endeavour during the next Session of Parliament to pass it into law.

Carried unanimously.

Resolutions condemning the Living-in System and Radius Agreements were passed unanimously also.

The Chairman for the current year is Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P.

A Special Conference on Unemployment was held on the Friday prior to the General Conference, at which a resolution calling upon the Government to legislate upon the lines of the "Right to Work" Bill was passed. On the following day a Conference on Old-Age Pensions unanimously declared in favour of a non-discriminatory, non-contributory measure.

(A full Report of the Conference will be sent post free from the Office, price 4d.)

Trades Union Congress, 1908.

Offices :—Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Secretary—W. C. STEADMAN, M.P.

(A full Report of the Congress can be had, price 6d., post free, 9d.)

The Forty-first Annual Conference was held at Nottingham, September 7—12, under the Presidency of Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P. A record number of delegates—518—representing 1,776,000 Trades Unionists were present, including 7 women. For the first time the Congress elected a woman (Miss Hedges) to an official position.

Included among the resolutions submitted and carried were the following :—State Insurance for Accidents to Workmen ; Eight Hours' Day ; Wages Boards ; Abolition Child Half-Timers ; Bonus System ; House of Lords ; Secular Education ; "Living-In" System ; and Nationalisation of Railways.

The Labour Party's "Right to Work" Bill was discussed, and the Government were called upon to support it. The Old-Age Pensions Bill was declared inadequate, and the alleged sweating in the Salvation Army was criticised.

Ipswich was selected for next year's Conference. Mr. Shackleton was re-elected as this year's Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee, and will, therefore, be President of next year's Conference, a unique honour.

Trade Union Growth.

AT HOME.

The Report of the Registrar of Friendly Societies for 1906 shows that 645 unions out of 674 furnished returns showing their total membership to be 1,719,000, an increase of ten per cent. over the previous year, with a record balance of funds in hand.

The following table will demonstrate the progress of Trade Unionism :—

	1876	1886.	1896.	1906.
Number of returns....	159	184	595	645
Number of Members ..	309,100	340,900	1,106,500	1,719,000
	£	£	£	£
Total income	319,810	671,100	1,788,200	2,709,700
	not	not		
Total expenditure	shown	shown	1,332,900	2,283,200
Balance of funds	467,600	565,300	2,248,000	5,864,300

ABROAD.

The Fourth International Report of the Trade Union movement contains some interesting statistics, from which the following are culled :—

Germany has 2,213,165 trades unionists ; England, 2,106,288 ; Austria, 448,270 ; Italy, 273,754 ; Sweden, 200,924 ; Belgium, 158,116 , Hungary, 153,332.

America, Australia, France, and Russia did not send in any returns. The highest percentage of workmen in trade union ranks is in Denmark, where 52 per cent. are members. Sweden has 39 per cent, and England 34 per cent.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS IN UNITED KINGDOM.

In the Building Trades	398
Miners	35
Engineering and Shipbuilding	103
Clothing and Textile	130
Printing	51
Bakers and Confectioners	134
Sundry	102
	953

The Women's Movement in 1908.

The manifold and diverse activities exercised in the unparalleled efforts to obtain an extension of the Franchise to women, permit only of the briefest mention.

On July 30 Mr. Asquith received a deputation from the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, Mrs. Philip Snowden and Miss I. O. Ford being among the number.

Mr. Asquith told the deputation it was essential to convince the country that the majority of women desired the vote.

Shortly after an attempt was made to enter the House of Commons, a pantechnicon sortie being part of the programme. Fifty arrests were made, and 47 women were sentenced to imprisonment. A crowded meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union was held at the Albert Hall in March, the estimated number present being 10,000. The result of the "Self-Denial Fund" was made known, £2,582 having been received. This was raised to £7,000 during the evening.

The Women's Freedom League and the W.S. and P.U. have held meetings in most of the industrial centres of the country, and have adhered to their policy of attending By-elections and working against the Government candidate.

Pleasure and progaganda were combined in a caravan tour in Surrey and Kent by several eager enthusiasts.

Sixty Liberal M.P.'s, headed by Mr. H. Y. Stanger, interviewed Mr. Asquith at the House, the outcome being that Mr. Asquith declared it would be the duty of the Government during the last Session of this Parliament to "submit an effective scheme of reform of the present electoral system, and if to this an amendment was moved in favour of Women's Suffrage the Government would not oppose it."

On June 13 a united demonstration took place, 10,000 women marching from the Thames Embankment to the Albert Hall. Doctors, nurses, authors, artists, graduates, and undergraduates, in their collegiate robes, together with a forest of beautiful banners, making a striking spectacle. Space permits only two or three short press extracts :—

"Daily Chronicle" :—"The reality and sincerity of the demand for Woman Suffrage was never so impressively displayed."

"Daily Mail" :—"'What women want women will win,' was the lesson of the procession. . . . . Never, surely, since the days of pageantry has a more artistic procession been seen . . . the demand must be treated seriously."

"Daily Telegraph":—"The demonstration was a remarkable one . . . . . the public was decidedly sympathetic . . . . the importance of the demonstration was proved by its thoroughly representative character."

On June 21 the W.S. and P.U. held a monster demonstration in Hyde Park, 300,000 people attending. From seven different centres in London processions marched into the Park. Speeches were delivered by eighty women orators from twenty platforms. The whole affair was woman conceived, developed, and controlled. Both this meeting and that on June 13 were called to answer to Mr. Asquith's challenge to prove that women did want the vote.

On June 30 there was another "raid" upon the House of Commons. One new feature was the delivery of a speech from the river to the Members of Parliament gathered upon the Terrace of the House by the aid of a boat and a megaphone. Twenty-seven women were sentenced to prison for periods varying from one to three months.

Prior to the assembling of Parliament for the Autumn Session, Cabinet Ministers' houses and public buildings, both in London and the provinces, were placarded in the dead of night by members of the W.F.L., with a "proclamation" demanding the vote. On October 13 an attempt was made to present a petition to the Prime Minister at the House. Between 6,000 and 7,000 police surrounded Parliament to prevent the women carrying out their object; but, despite their watchfulness, a woman succeeded in getting into the Chamber, past the Bar, and calling upon the astonished members to accede to the demand for "Votes for Women" before the Serjeant-at-Arms sufficiently recovered himself to eject her. Forty-four men and women were arrested during the evening.

The W.S. and P.U. had issued a handbill, urging the public to assist them "rush" the House. Three of the leaders—Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, and Mrs. Drummond—were arrested and charged with inciting to disorder. At the subsequent trial, Miss Pankhurst, who is a Bachelor of Laws, ably pleaded her own and her fellow prisoners' cause. A feature of the proceedings was the summoning of Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Mr. Lloyd-George to attend as witnesses. All three, however, were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and yet another gigantic meeting was held in the Albert Hall, denouncing the Government, and calling upon them to place the prisoners in the first division as political misdemeanants, and not treat them as criminals.

Shortly after these events a concerted plan of action by the W.F.L. was carried out, by which three of four simultaneous demonstrations were made inside and outside the house. Entrance to the Ladies' Gallery had been obtained, and two members chained and padlocked themselves to the iron grille through which ladies are permitted to view Parliament in session. Immediately their voices were heard demanding " Votes for women," attendants rushed to the spot to eject the intruders ; this was not accomplished for some few minutes, as pieces of the iron grille had to be bodily torn out of the masonry to release the women, and one of them, with remarkable self-possession, managed to give quite a little speech to the astounded Members of Parliament before being taken away. While this was going on, other " Suffragettes " were playing their part below, creating a scene and attempting to rush the Lobby, another section endeavouring to invade the House of Lords. Two male sympathisers threw handbills on to the floor of the House from the Strangers' Gallery. Fourteen arrests were made.

Demonstrations have not been confined to London ; many were held in the provinces ; a big one was held at Manchester on July 19, a crowd of about 100,000 being addressed from thirteen platforms. Neither have suffrage meetings been held solely by the " militant " section. The Women's Liberal Federation held a packed meeting at Queen's Hall, London, on January 25 ; and a Congress of Headmistresses of Schools passed a resolution at Manchester declaring the extension of the Franchise to women to be just and expedient.

One result of the agitation for votes has been the formation of a National Anti-Suffrage League. The Countess of Jersey, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Mrs. Frederic Harrison, Lady George Hamilton, and the Dowager Countess of Desart being among the Committee.

A resolution in favour of granting the Parliamentary vote to women was passed at the Co-operative Congress.

In Parliament the question has been raised by the introduction of Mr. H. Y. Stanger's " Women's Enfranchisement Bill," the second reading of which was carried on February 28 by 271 votes to 92. The Government have declined to give further time for the Bill.

The Women's International Congress at Amsterdam, in June, was attended by women from all parts of the world ; much enthusiasm was shown, and good work for the solidarity of women accomplished.

The application of the Women's Labour League to the Labour Party for affiliation having been granted, the W.L.L., for the first time, sent its delegates to the Labour Party Conference at Hull, whose Executive Committee's Report contained an appreciation of the aid given in by-elections by members of the League.

In France, the movement for emancipation is growing, Paris having its own militant suffragettes. Mlle. Laloe was a candidate at the Paris Municipal Elections last May Day, a unique event for France. She polled 983 votes against 3,200. Italy, too, is concerned with its own women's movement; Danish women, also, are conducting an agitation for the right to vote. The 19 women M.P.'s of Finland, since their election in March, 1907, have introduced 26 motions and petitions, the majority of which are in the direction of social and domestic reform.

During the year the Fellows of the Royal College of Surgeons voted in favour of admitting women to (a) fellowship (b) membership by majorities of 34 and 288; but the members opposed admission by majorities of 1,216 against fellowship and 703 against membership, the net result being:—Against fellowship 1,182; against membership 415.—At a later meeting the council agreed

> That steps be forthwith taken to admit women to the examinations of the Conjoint Examining Board in England, and to the examination for the diploma in public health.
>
> That women be admitted to the Examinations for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, and to the examinations for the license in dental surgery.

A committee was appointed to prepare a formula for the necessary alterations in the college by-laws.

In the Cambridge Economic Tripos, the Misses Graer and Spielman, of Newnham College, beat all the men in Part II., while Miss Reeves (daughter of the ex-Agent-General for New Zealand) obtained highest possible honours in Moral Science Tripos, Part II.

Miss Marjory Long, Miss Cameron, and Miss Warren Jones all won first-class honours in the Mathematical Tripos.

To Mrs. Garrett Anderson belongs the honour of being the first woman mayor of the United Kingdom, she having been nominated and elected without opposition to the mayoralty of Aldeburgh, Suffolk, in November last. Miss Dove, of High Wycombe, was nominated for the mayoralty of that town, but was defeated by two votes. Two other women succeeded in gaining seats at the Municipal Elections.

Women graduates of Edinburgh University were not allowed to vote at the last General Election. Challenging this, they placed their case at the Court of Session where they were defeated. The case was then carried, by Miss Macmillan and other graduates, to the House of Lords.

The Co-operative Movement.

Co-operators held their Fortieth Annual Congress at Newport in June last, the prevailing feeling expressed being one of satisfaction at the past year's progress, and confident hope for the future. Besides delegates from all over the United Kingdom, there were many from other countries, and an International Session was held, at which the Russian delegate came in for an especially warm reception.

The Mayor of Newport welcomed the Congress, and Mr. T. W. Allen was elected President.

It was stated that Co-operators themselves produce about one-third of the goods they sell. Resolutions approving of the "Licensing Bill," "Town Planning Bill," "Woman Suffrage," "Wages Boards and a Minimum Wage," were all passed; but the Parliamentary Committee's resolution, re-affirming the Paisley Congress decision in favour of direct Parliamentary representation, was defeated.

The total sales for the year were £105,000,000, an increase of £11,000,000 since 1905; while there were 1,580 societies in England, with a membership of 2,434,085. Last year's profits amounted to £12,003,341, £93,435 being spent on education, and £57,003 devoted to charitable purposes.

Newcastle was selected for the next Congress.

CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETIES.—TURNOVERS AND INCREASES IN 1907.

	Turnover.	Year's Increase.
England	24,786,568 ..	2,089,570
Scotland	7,603,460 ..	463,277
Germany	2,993,311 ..	668,149
Denmark	2,049,455 ..	319,542
Switzerland	574,182 ..	148,254
Hungary	506,538 ..	119,893

Social Democratic Party.

CENTRAL OFFICE, 21A, MAIDEN LANE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.

The Annual Conference was held at Manchester at Easter.

The Executive Committee submitted their report, which showed 57 new branches had been established during the year.

The action of the Executive Committee in withdrawing J. F. Green from Rossendale, as Parliamentary Candidate, and placing him in South Bristol, and in abandoning the idea of contesting Rossendale, because the sitting Liberal member was "a good capitalist," led to a heated discussion.

It was moved that a Conference of Socialists and Trades Unions be convened to form a "Right to Work" Committee, to bring pressure upon the Government to pass a Right to Work Bill.

The Bradford branch suggestion that candidates and speakers should pass an examination in economics was not approved.

The principal item for discussion and decision was the question of re-affiliation to the Labour Party.

Mr. F. Knee (London), for Willesden branch, moved; "That the Social Democratic Party affiliate with the National Labour Party," and in support of the motion quoted a letter written by Karl Marx, in 1871, in which he advised alliance between the Socialist and working-class movements.

Burnley moved: "That in view of the resolutions passed by the Hull Conference of the Labour Party, declaring the ultimate object of the Party to be the realisation of Socialism, the S.D.P. reconsider its attitude towards the Labour Party with a view to re-affiliation thereto, provided it is made clear that all Social Democratic Party Candidates shall run as Socialists."

In supporting this amendment Mr. H. M. Hyndman said he did not think he would get any more votes in Burnley if they joined the Labour Party, "we only want to get our principles before these Labour men and we will capture the lot of them."

Mr. Harry Quelch was opposed to rejoining the Labour Party, who, he said, were standing still or going back, while everything else had progressed; affiliation would mean that the S.D.P. would be tied to the heels of another and weaker party that was not Socialist. Both proposals were defeated—Willesden by 130 to 30, and Burnley by 103 to 31.

The relation between Socialism and Religion was disposed of by a resolution to the effect that "the Socialist movement is concerned solely with secular affairs, and regards religion as a private matter." This was carried nem. con.

On the subject of Socialist unity a resolution was moved that invitations to attend the annual conference be sent to all Socialist organisations having two or more branches; the mover suggesting that the S.D.P., as the middle party, should be in unity with the S.L.P. and the S.P.G.B.

A resolution of qualified approval of the Licensing Bill was passed.

Socialism Abroad in 1908.

GERMANY.

The last Annual Report issued by the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Party shows that there are 43 Socialist Deputies sitting in the Reichstag, and 151 in the 19 "Landtags" in the German Empire. A notable feature of the "Landtag" elections is that 7 deputies have been elected to the Prussian Chamber; Berlin distinguishing itself by electing Karl Liebknecht, who was at the time confined in a military fortress for writing an "unpatriotic" book. This is the first time Socialists have succeeded in getting members into this aristocratic preserve on the existing anomalous franchise.

The number of financial members for last year was 587,336, an increase of 57,000 in one year; the women members increasing from 10,943 to 29,458 in the twelve months.

Throughout the whole of Germany the reports of the district associations show increased membership and healthy financial conditions. Newspapers and periodicals are succeeding handsomely; some of them being in the happy state of being able to make money grants to less fortunate Socialist papers in France and Italy.

TURKEY.

A Socialist Society has been formed at Vana as the result of the seizure of some ecclesiastical land by peasants, who refused to pay rent for it. Mahmud Effendi is the most prominent Socialist in Turkey. Sentenced to penal servitude for life, he was released on the proclamation of the Constitution, and has since started a newspaper called "The Worker."

CUBA.

For the first time in the history of Cuba a Socialist Party will enter the field at the coming General Election. The Socialists have a weekly newspaper in Havana, called "El Socialista," and they are making rapid progress in organising the principal industrial centres.

SWITZERLAND.

The elections in June last of the Cantonal Legislature at Basel have resulted in a great victory for the Socialists. Prior to the election the Grand Council was composed of 51 Radicals, 38 Socialists, 30 Tories, and 11 Catholics. Now there are 43 Socialists, 41 Radicals, 28 Tories, and 18 Catholics. It is interesting to note

that proportional representation and cumulative voting were in force at this election. The fact that Socialists secured a majority is significant. The elections to the Swiss Federal Councils have resulted in some noteworthy Socialist successes.

GREECE.

In many of the communes of Greece active Socialist Societies have been established. With a central organisation and collective effort, Socialism bids fair to become an effective force in this historical country.

SPAIN.

Reports to hand of the Annual Congress of the Spanish Socialists show that their influence is increasing, though the industrial crisis of the past three years has affected the finances of the movement.

HOLLAND.

In Holland the Socialists during last year gained no fewer than 1,000 additional members out of a total membership of 8,400. At the last Congress it was resolved to fight for Universal Suffrage —both male and female—and the opinion was freely hazarded that so soon as these needed reforms were granted the fight against the powers that be should be conducted by organised Socialism with even greater vigour than had been possible in the past.

FINLAND.

The first democratic Parliament in Finland was dissolved by order of the Czar, with the result that at the subsequent election the Socialists were again returned at the head of the various parties comprising the Diet—this time with an additional trio of members, the position now being :—

	No. of Members.	Votes recorded.
Socialists	83	303,744
Old Finns	54	201,063
Swedish Party	25	101,400
Young Finns	25	111,663
Agrarians	9	47,242
Christian Workmen's Union	2	19,807
	198	784,919

The nine Agrarians will work with the Socialists.

This magnificent achievement has been attained despite the fact that votes go according to property qualification; many provincial municipalities being entirely controlled by the votes of half-a-dozen rich men.

There are twenty Socialist periodicals published, of which five are dailies.

FRANCE.

The Congress of Socialists, held at Toulouse last October was remarkable for the determination with which the delegates declined to permit their internal differences to interfere with their presentation of a united front to the common enemy. M. Jaures, during the debate on political tactics, in a five hours' speech magnificently vindicated his Parliamentary action, and spoke warmly in praise of the British Labour Party, his approval of their methods and policy being heartily cheered.

SWEDEN.

The elections for the Second House of the Swedish Riksdag took place in October. As the same member is in several cases described variously as belonging to different parties, the composition of the new chamber cannot be accurately given. The following is the result of the elections approximately:—

Members of the Right: About 85 seats, compared with 100 at the last election.

Members of the Left: About 100 seats as compared with 90.

Members of the Moderate party: About 10 seats, compared with 20.

Social Democrats: 33, as compared with 17.

It will be seen that the combined un-Socialist parties have lost over 7 per cent. of their members, whilst the Socialists have more than doubled their representation.

AUSTRIA.

To Austria belongs the distinction of having more Socialists in Parliament than any other country, viz., 87. This is largely due to the Trade Unions and Socialists forming one united party.

ITALY.

The numerical strength of the Socialist parties in Italy has not increased during the past year, owing to internecine quarrels between the "Evolutionists" and the "Revolutionists." The last National Congress, which was held at Florence, marks—it is hoped—the end of these internal bickerings as to policy, and Socialism in Italy promises to become far more effective in the years to come—by reason of the better understanding among its adherents as the outcome of the Congress—than ever it has been.

BELGIUM.

Under the electoral system of Belgium half the members of the Chamber of Deputies retire every two years. As a result of the elections of last May, five new Socialist members were elected, the success being attributed by Emile Vandervelde to the close alliance between the Trades Unionists and the Socialists. The present position of parties is as follows :—Catholics, 87 ; Liberals 42 ; Socialists, 36 ; Christian Democrat, 1. Here, as in Switzerland, proportional representation prevails.

NEW ZEALAND.

The first Annual Conference of the New Zealand Socialist Party was held last May. Mr. Robert Hogg, an ex-member of the Musselburgh I.L.P., was elected chairman ; some 40 delegates representing 3,000 members were present. Socialists at home will be interested to learn that one of the resolutions passed at the Conference declared against compulsory arbitration which, in their opinion, had weakened the Trade Union spirit.

Enthusiasm and hope for the future was the prevailing tone of the gathering. It was decided to affiliate with the Socialist Federation of Australia.

AMERICA.

The New York correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" telegraphed on November 19th as follows :—

The Socialist Party came out of the Presidential election more disappointed than any other. The returns of its total vote are not yet tabulated, but it is known to fall very short of the confident predictions and real expectations formed. Four years ago the Socialist candidate for the Presidency received 400,000 votes. Such a good judge as Roosevelt thought that at least a million would be cast this year, and the Socialists themselves prophesied a million and a-half. They admit now, however, that the total is not more than 600,000. In many large cities, such as Chicago, Cincinnati, and Cleveland,

there was an actual loss. In this city there was a gain, but only a trifling one, though every sign in advance pointed to its being large. The new Socialist newspaper here in New York makes an urgent and almost despairing appeal to-day for funds, without which it must suspend publication. This indicates what a check, temporarily at least, the movement has encountered. Even many of those inclined to Socialism say that if the party can make no better showing in a year when there is so much discontent and want, it is not likely ever to become formidable in our politics. This is too premature a judgment. It is probable that many Socialists among the working-men momentarily forsook their party this year under stress of the appeals of organised labour, and later may resume allegiance. It remains true for the present, however, that the election has marked a distinct reverse for political Socialism.

The Labour Party in Australia.

NUMERICAL STRENGTH IN COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PARLIAMENTS.

The Australian "Worker" (Sydney) gives the following tables, showing the strength of the Labour Party in the Commonwealth Federal Parliament, and the six State Parliaments at the beginning of 1908 :—

COMMONWEALTH FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

	Labour.	Anti-Labour.	Total Members..
Senate (or Upper Chamber) ..	16	20	36
House of Representatives	26	49	75
	42	69	111

18

STATE PARLIAMENTS.

STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

(UPPER CHAMBERS).

State.	Labour.	Anti-Labour.	Total Members,
N.S.W.	4	52	56
Victoria	2	32	34
Queensland.....	2	41	43
S.A.	3	15	18
W.A.	—	30	30
Tasmania	—	18	18
	11	188	199

STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES.
(HOUSE OF COMMONS.)

State.	Labour.	Anti-Labour.	Total Members.
N.S.W.	32	58	90
Victoria	14	51	65
Queensland	17	55	72
S.A.	19	23	42
W.A.	17	33	50
Tasmania	7	28	35
	106	248	354

SUMMARY.

	Labour.	Anti-Labour.	Total Members.
Commonwealth (Senate and Representatives)	42	69	111
State Parliaments (Assemblies and Councils)	117	436	553
Grand total	159	505	664

It will be seen that the Labour Party is not in a majority, as against the combined anti-Labour forces in any of the Parliaments. It is relatively strongest in the South Australian Assembly, where it has 19 to 23. Its aggregate strength in the Commons of the Federal and the six State Parliaments is 132 as against 297. It will thus be seen that the Labour vote is nearly one-third of the total Australian vote. In the Federal Parliament it has two to three. On a similar basis the Labour Party in the British House of Commons would be 260 strong.

On the defeat of Mr. Deakin, the Australian Commonwealth Premier, the Labour Party undertook the formation of its second Labour Government last November. The members of the Cabinet are :—

Prime Minister and Treasurer	Mr. Fisher.
Attorney-General	Mr. Hughes.
External Affairs	Mr. Batchelor.
Home Affairs	Mr. Mahon.
Postmaster-General	Mr. Thomas.
Defence	Mr. Pearce.
Trade and Customs	Mr. Tudor.
Vice-President of the Executive Council	Mr. McGregor.
Honorary Minister	Mr. Hutchison.

Five of the present Ministers (including the Premier) were members of Mr. Watson's Labour Cabinet of 1904.

Parliamentary By-Elections in 1908.

LABOUR PARTY CANDIDATES.

SOUTH LEEDS.—Consequent upon the death of Sir J. Lawson Walton, M.P. (Attorney General) on January 18th. The comparatively small poll of the Labour Candidate was undoubtedly due to the difference between Mr. Fox's Union—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen—and The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants during the "All Grades" movement. The election took place on Feb. 13, with the following result :—

Number of Registered Electors—15,321.

W. Middlebrook (Liberal)	5,274
R. J. Neville (Conservative)	4,915
A. Fox (Labour)	2,451

1906 (15,119).

Walton (Liberal)	6,200
Fox (Labour)	4,030
Fairfax-Lucy (Conservative)	2,126

DEWSBURY.—The elevation of the sitting member to Cabinet rank occasioned a contest at Dewsbury on April 23, and Alderman Ben Turner, who fought as the Labour Candidate at the General Election, was again adopted. The result, together with that of the 1906 election, was as follows :—

1908 (14,056).

Walter Runciman (Liberal)	5,594
W. Boyd Carpenter (Conservative)	4,078
Ben Turner (Labour)	2,446

1906 (13,951).

Walter Runciman (Liberal)	6,764
W. Boyd Carpenter (Conservative)	2,954
Ben Turner (Labour)	2,629

DUNDEE.—Dundee was fought by Mr. G. H. Stuart, the nominee of the Postmen's Federation. This contest followed upon the elevation of the sitting member to the House of Lords. Polling took place at Dundee May 8. The result of the election, together with that of 1906, is as follows :—

1908.

Winston S. Churchill (Liberal)	7,079
Sir George Baxter (Conservative)	4,370
G. H. Stuart (Labour)	4,014
E. Scrymgeour (Prohibitionist)	655

1906.

Edmund Robertson (Liberal)	9,276
Alex Wilkie (Labour)	6,833
Henry Robson (Liberal)	6,122
E. H. Shackleton (Conservative)	3,865
A. Duncan Smith (Conservative)	3,183

For purposes of comparison it should be noted that at the General Election two seats were vacant. The analysis of the voting then showed that 2,553 of Mr. Wilkie's votes were plumpers.

MONTROSE.—Mr. John Morley having accepted a peerage, Mr. John Burgess of the Independent Labour Party, fought this seat. Polling day, May 12.

1908 (8,205).

Robert Harcourt (Liberal)	3,083
J. Burgess (Labour)	1,937
A. H. B. Constable (Conservative)	1,576

1906 (8273).

J. Morley (Liberal)	4,416
Col. Sprott (Conservative)	1,922

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES.

N.W. MANCHESTER.—Mr. Winston Churchill accepted office in the Government, and consequently sought re-election. The election was fought while the Social Democratic Party were holding their Annual Conference at Manchester during Easter.

(11,914.)

W. Joynson-Hicks (Conservative)	5,417
Winston Churchill (Liberal)	4,988
Dan Irving (Social-Democrat)	276

PUDSEY.—Mr. G. Whiteley resigned. Polled June 30.

(15,410).

J. J. Oddy (Conservative)	5,444
F. Ogden (Liberal)	5,331
J. W. Benson (Socialist)	1,291

HAGGERSTON.—By-election owing to the death of Sir Randall Cremer (L).

(8,457).

Hon. Rupert Guinness (Conservative)	2,867
Walter R. Warren (Liberal)	1,724
Herbert Burrows (Social-Democrat)	986

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Election day, September 25.

G. Renwick (Conservative)	13,863
E. Shortt (Liberal)	11,720
E. R. Hartley (Social-Democrat)	2,971

At the General Election of 1906 the figures were :—

W. Hudson (Labour)	18,869
T. Cairns (Liberal)	18,423
Sir W. R. Plummer (Conservative)	11,942
G. Renwick (Conservative)	11,223

This is a double-member constituency.

Contested By-Elections, 1906-8.

IRISH BY-ELECTIONS ARE NOT INCLUDED.]

Constituency.	By-Election.			Last Previous Election.		
	L.	C.	Other Candidatures.	L.	C.	Other Candidatures.
1906.						
London, City of	4,134	15,474	.....	5,189	15,819	
Basingstoke	4,593	4,852	467 (IL)	4,705	4,825	
Leicester	10,766	7,206	.....	14,745	7,504	
Eye	4,568	4,371	.....	4,664	2,947	
Dulwich	5,430	6,709	.....	6,282	6,639	
Bodmin	4,969	3,876	.....	5,201	4,029	
Cockermouth	3,903	4,593	1,436 (Lab)	5,349	4,786	
E. Denbigh	5,917	3,126	.....	5,175	2,848	
Huddersfield	5,762	4,844	5,422 (Lab)	6,302	4,391	5,813 (Lab)
1907.						
N.E. Derbyshire	6,644	5,915	.....	7,665	5,896	
Banffshire	3,901	1,892	.....	4,101	1,901	
S. Aberdeen	3,779	3,412	1,740 (Soc)	6,780	2,332	
Brigg	5,273	5,389	.....	5,753	4,027	
Hexham	5,401	4,244	.....	5,632	3,547	
Stepney	1,350	2,299	.....	1,853	2,490	
Wimbledon	..	10,263	3,299 (Women Suffrage)	7,409	9,523	
Rutland	1,362	2,213	.....	1,564	2,047	
Jarrow	3,474	3,930	4,698 (Lab) 2,124 (N)	8,047	..	5,093 (Lab)
Colne Valley	3,495	3,227	3,648 (Soc)	4,699	4,176	
N.W. Staffordshire	7,396	5,047	.....	7,667	5,557	
Bury St. Edmunds	741	1,631	.....	1,047	1,481	
Kirkdale	..	4,000	3,330 (Lab)	..	3,749	3,157 (Lab)
1908.						
West Hull	3,623	5,382	4,512 (Lab)	..	..	
Mid Devon	4,632	5,191	.....	5,079	3,790	
Hereford	3,928	4,947	.....	4,497	4,185	
Worcester	3,069	4,361	.....	3,752	3,881	
S. Leeds	5,274	4,915	2,451 (Lab)	6,200	2,126	4,030 (Lab)
Hastings	3,477	4,495	.....	3,935	4,348	
Peckham	4,476	6,970	.....	5,903	3,564	
Dewsbury	5,594	4,078	2,446 (Lab)	6,764	2,954	2,629 (Lab)
Kincardineshire	3,661	1,963	.....	3,877	1,524	
E. Wolverhampton	4,514	4,506	.....	5,610	2,745	
Dundee	7,079	4,370	4,014 (Lab) 655 (Probt)	9,271	3,865	6,833 (Lab)
Montrose Burghs	3,038	0,576	1,937 (Lab)	4,416	1,922	
N. Shropshire	4,377	5,328	.....	4,677	4,853	
N.W. Manchester	4,988	5,417	276 (Soc-Dem)	5,639	4,398	
Stirling Burghs	3,873	2,512	.....	Liberal Unopposed		
Pudsey	5,331	5,444	1,291 (Soc)	7,043	3,541	
Pembrokeshire	5,460	3,826		5,886	2,606	
Haggerston	1,724	2,867	986 (T.U. & Soc-Dem);	2,772	2,372	
Newcastle	11,720	13,863	2,971 (Soc)	18,423	11,942	18,869 (Lab)

Municipal Elections, 1908.

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR AND SOCIALIST POLLS. ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.

Number of Socialist & Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Gains.	Net Losses.
I.L.P.	210	63	29	32	—	8
Trade Unionists	103	25	6	32	—	3
Social Democrats	84	13	7	12	—	5
Other Socialists	24	3	3	2	1	—
Total	*421	104	45	78	33	Losses

* Including 5 I.L.P. and 5 Trade Unionists returned unopposed.

Total Socialist and Labour votes, 227,309, or an average for each candidate of 578. The I.L.P. had an average vote of 645, the Trade Unionists 616, the Social Democrats 427, and the undefined Socialists 396.

Taking 393 contests for which complete figures have been received, we obtain the following results:—

ANALYSIS OF THE OPPOSITION.

	Against Liberals.	Against Conservatives.	Against Liberals and Conservatives.	Total.
I.L.P.	39	71	94	204
Trade Unionists	17	45	20	82
Social Democrats	17	24	43	84
Other Socialists	3	10	10	23
Total	76	150	167	393

In the 393 the Liberals opposed the Socialist and Labour candidates in 243 contests, with an aggregate vote of 147,240. or an average of 605 per candidate.

The Conservatives opposed in 317 contests with an aggregate of 221,391, or an average of 698 per candidate.

1907.

Number of Socialist & Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net. Gains.	Net. Losses.
I.L.P.	131	47	27	13	14	—
Trade Unionists	143	31	16	18	—	2
Social Democrats	66	6	2	4	—	2
Undefined Socialists	12	2	—	—	—	—
Total	352	86	45	35	10 Net Gains.	

Total Socialist and Labour vote, 180,000, or an average of 511 votes for each candidate.

Total Liberal vote cast against Socialist and Labour candidates, 148,000.

Total Conservative vote cast against Socialist and Labour candidates, 182,000.

1906.

Number of Socialist & Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net Gains.	Net Losses.
I.L.P.	174	48	24	10	14	—
Trades Unionists	165	35	20	11	9	—
Social Democrats	49	7	5	2	3	—
Other Socialists	15	2	1	—	1	—
Total	403	92	50	23	27	—

Urban District Councils and Boards of Guardians.

Last year's elections, held in March, resulted in 25 new seats being won by Labour and Socialist Candidates on Urban District Councils, with only two losses. On Boards of Guardians 12 seats were gained, and no losses sustained.

TEN YEARS OF EMIGRATION.

The following table shows the excess of emigrants from the United Kingdom to non-European countries over immigrants into the United Kingdom :—

1898	..	65,825	1903	..	249,321
1899	..	78,585	1904	..	211,981
1900	..	122,814	1905	..	254,469
1901	..	137,557	1906	..	327,572
1902	..	215,905	1907	..	341,316

The Cost of Imperial Government.

(Taken from Blue Book, July 27, 1908.)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-8.

Income.

	£	£
Revenue from Taxes—		
Customs	32,490,000	
Excise	35,720,000	
Estate Duties	19,070,000	
Stamps	7,970,000	
Income Tax (including Property and Land)	35,070,000	
Total from Taxes		130,320,000
Postal and Telegraph		5,349,223
Crown Lands		520,000
Suez Canal Shares		1,127,821
		£137,317,044

Expenditure.

	£	£
National Debt Services		33,164,105
Army and Navy		56,087,925
Civil Services and Civil List	24,446,894	
Elementary Education	15,672,646	
		40,119,540
Customs and Inland Revenue		3,219,878
		£132,591,448
Surplus over Income		4,725,596
		£137,317,044

In 1907, there were 42,272 Patent Medicine Licences issued. The following figures show the enormous growth of the sale of patent medicines:—In 1860, £350,000; 1870, £580,000; 1880, £1,080,000; 1890, £1,740,000; 1900, £2,310,000; 1907, £2,620,000. Taking into account the increase in population, the amount spent per head is five times greater to-day than fifty years ago.

Two hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six licences in respect of male servants were issued in Great Britain in 1907.

The Budget of 1908.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1908-1909

(On basis of existing taxation).

	Estimate for 1908-9.	Excheq'r Rece'ts 1907-8.
	£	£
Customs	32,600,000	32,290,000
Excise	35,500,000	35,720,000
Estate, &c., Duties	19,500,000	19,070,000
Stamps	8,100,000	7,970,000
Land Tax	700,000	730,000
House Duty	1,900,000	1,960,000
Property and Income Tax	33,000,000	32,380,000
Post Office	18,250,000	17,880,000
Telegraph Service	4,520,000	4,420,000
Crown Lands	530,000	520,000
Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,170,000	1,190,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	2,208,000
Total	£157,770,000	£156,538,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1908-9.

(On basis of existing taxation.)

	Estimate 1908-9.	Excheq'r Issues 1907-8.
	£	£
National Debt Services	28,000,000	29,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,685,000	1,972,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	11,250,000	11,155,000
Army	27,459,000	27,115,000
Navy	32,319,000	31,141,000
Civil Services	30,510,000	30,180,000
Customs & Inland Revenue	3,324,000	3,222,000
Post Office Services	18,322,000	17,527,000
Total	£152,869,000	£151,812,000

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1908-9.

After providing for loss of revenue from Reduction of Sugar Duty £3,400,000, and from reduction on Marine Insurance policies from Jan. 1, 1909, £20,000; and increased expenditure for payment of cost of collection of transferred licences, £40,000; and for Old-Age Pensions, from Jan. 1, 1909, a sum of £1,200,000.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Customs	29,200,000	National Debt	28,000,000
Excise	35,500,000	Consolidated Fund	1,685,000
Estate, &c., Duties	19,500,000	Payments to Local Taxation	11,290,000
Stamps	8,080,000		11,290,000
Land Tax	700,000	Army	27,459,000
House Duty	1,900,000	Navy	32,319,000
Property and Income Tax.	33,000,000	Civil Services	31,710,000
Post Office	18,250,000	Custom and Inland Revenue	3,324,000
Telegraphs	4,520,000	Post Office Services	18,322,000
Crown Lands	530,000	Balance	241,000
Suez Canal, &c.	1,170,000		
Miscellaneous	2,000,000		
	£154,350,000		£154,350,000

Miners' Eight Hours.

HISTORY OF BILLS INTRODUCED—FROM 1892 TO 1907.

Government in Power.	Date of Second Reading Debate.	Introduced by	Second Reading. For	Second Reading. Agt	Result.
Tory	1892 (March 23rd)	Mr. Leake (L)	162	274	Lost by 112
,,	1893 (May 3rd)	Mr. Storey (L)	281	203	Carried by 78
Liberal	1894 (April 25th)	Mr. Roby (L)	281	194	Carried by 87
Tory	1897 (May 5th)	Mr. W. Allen (L)	186	227	Lost by 41
,,	1900 (Feb. 28th)	Mr. J. H. Lewis (L)	175	199	Lost by 24
,,	1901 (Feb. 27th)	Mr. Yoxall (L)	212	199	Carried by 13
,,	1902 (March 5th)	Mr. Jacoby (L)	207	208	Lost by 1
Liberal	1906 (May 11th)	Mr. Brunner (L)	—	—	Read a 2nd time without a Div.
,,	1907 (April 12th)	Mr Walsh (Lab.)	—	—	,,

In 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, and 1903 the Bill never reached the Second Reading stage; in 1904 it was talked out; and in 1905 no Bill was introduced.

Taxation Imposed and Remitted. 1896 to 1908.

TAXATION IMPOSED AND REMITTED. 1896 to 1908.

	IMPOSED.	Yearly Yield.
		£
1896-7	Cocoa, Butter	6,500
1899-1900	New Stamp Duties	542,000
,,	Increased Wine Duties	298,000
,,	Spirits Imported in Bottles	40,000
1900-1	Duties on Beer (1s. per barrel) and Spirits (6d. per gallon)	2,639,000
,,	Tea (4d. to 6d. per lb.)	2,092,000
,,	Tobacco	1,416,000
,,	Income Tax (8d. to 1s.)	9,700,000
1901-2	Coal	2,100,000
,,	Sugar	6,100,000
,,	Glucose	80,000
,,	Income Tax (1s. to 1s. 2d.)	5,000,000
1902-3	Corn	2,500,000
,,	Income Tax (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.)	2,580,000
,,	Duty on Imported Spirits (1d. per gallon)	11,000
,,	Income Tax (11d. to 1s.)	2,500,000
,,	Tea (6d. to 8d. per lb.)	1,938,000
,,	Tobacco	503,000
1907-8	Estate Duty (increased on Estates exceeding £150,000 in value)	1,200,000
	Total Imposition	£41,245,500
	REMITTED.	£
1896-7	Modification of Estate Duty	110,700
,,	Reduction of Land Tax from 4s. in the £ to 1s.	85,000
1898-9	Further Graduation of Income Tax	130,000
,,	Re-arrangement of Land Tax	120,000
,,	Reduction of Tobacco Duty	1,400,000
1903-4	Income Tax (4d.)	10,000,000
,,	Corn Tax	2,500,000
,,	Molasses	68,000
1905-6	Tea (8d. to 6d. per lb.)	1,938,000
1906-7	,, (6d. to 5d. per lb.)	1,120,000
,,	Tobacco	170,000
,,	Coal	2,600,000
1907-8	Income Tax (from 1s. to 9d. on earned incomes not over £2,000)	1,250,000
1908-9	Sugar (4s. 2d. per cwt. to 1s. 10d.)	3,400,000
	Total remissions	24,891,700
	Excess of Impositions over Remissions	£16,353,800

Our National Debt.

1885.....	£713,920,500	1906.....	£788,990,187
1895.....	659,001,552	1907.....	779,164,704
1905.....	796,736,491	1908.....	764,826,051

Naval Expenditure—A Comparison of Nations,

	1907.		1908.
Great Britain	£31,419,500	..	£32,319,500
France.....	12,486,793	..	12,797,308
Russia	8,850,240	..	9,833,915
Germany.....	13,623,924	..	16,596,561
Italy	5,661,822	..	6,266,193
U. S. A.	21,260,732	..	25,833,217
	1906.		1907.
Japan	3,952,311	..	8,248,222

Gas Production.

	No. of Companies	Capital.	Customers
Private Control	491	86,476,293	3,023,619
Municipal Control.....	272	40,089,167	2,339,914

A recent return showed that New York has 300,000 windowless rooms. Of 1,588 that were examined, 441 were dark and had no ventilation to the outer air; 635 getting their only light and air from a narrow air-shaft.

The Financial and Economic Annual issued by the Japanese Minister of Finance, shows increasing trade and profits from the nationalised railways of Japan. From 1905 to 1907 the goods traffic increased by 5,000,000 tons, or 22 per cent., and the number of passengers by 21,000,000, or 20 per cent. The profits of 1907 amounted to £1,709,780, and for 1908 the estimate is £3,796,565.

On the Public Funds.

(Extracted from Civil Service Estimates for 1908-9).

COST OF ROYALTY.

	£	£
King and Queen—		
Privy Purse	110,000	
Expenses and Sundries	360,000	
		470,000
Prince of Wales		20,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Other Princes and Princesses		58,000
Trustees for the King's Daughters		18,000
		£576,000

ROYAL PALACES AND PARKS.

Estimate of amount required for year ending March 31, 1909 :—

	Royal Palaces.	Osborne.	Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages	4,115	3,500	5,438
Clothing	170	180	1,018
Police	2,342	—	21,000
New Works and Alterations	10,111	250	20,410
Maintenance and Repairs	36,819	2,360	91,410
Furniture	3,305	800	614
Fuel, Light, Water, etc.	6,354	2,700	—
Rents, etc.	983	110	976
Victualling and Medical Comforts	—	5,000	—
	64,199	14,900	140,866

THE COST OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Estimate of amount required for year ending March 31, 1909 :—

	£
New Works and Alterations	4,590
Maintenance and Repairs	9,030
Approaches and Gardens	2,330
Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting, etc.	27,410
Police	3,100
Furniture	3,850
	50,310

HOUSE OF LORDS—SALARIES FOR 1908-9.

	£	£
Lord Chancellor's Department—		
Lord Chancellor as Speaker of House of Lords (in addition to £6,000 per year as President of the Supreme Court)	4,000	
Serjeant-at-Arms to Lord Chancellor	1,000	
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	250	
Messenger to Lord Chancellor	134	
Sundry	60	
		5,444
Chairman of Committee's Department—		
The Chairman	2,500	
Counsel to Chairman	1,500	
Sundry	412	
		4,412
Clerk of Parliament's Department—		
The Clerk (in addition to furnished house	2,000	
Assistant Clerk	1,500	
Reading Clerk	1,000	
Chief Clerk of Parliament Office	1,200	
Senior Clerk (in addition to £300 as Examiner of Standing Orders)	900	
Other Salaries, etc.	12,128	
		18,728
Gentleman Usher Black Rod's Department—		
Black Rod (in addition to Naval Pension of £890)	1,000	
Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (in addition to £200 as Secretary Lord Great Chamberlain)	300	
2 Principal Doorkeepers, £300 each	600	
1 Principal Doorkeeper	250	
15 Assistant Doorkeepers, ranging from £100 to £170	2,220	
		4,370
Librarian's Department—		
Librarian	1,000	
Assistant Librarian (in addition to £200 as Secretary Statute Law Committee, etc.)	500	
Other Salary and Expenses	202	
		1,702
Lord Great Chamberlain's Department		1,695
Police		4,150
Miscellaneous		1,455
		£41,959

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SALARIES AND EXPENSES FOR 1908-9.

	£	£
Committee of Ways and Means—		
Chairman	2,500	
Deputy Chairman	1,000	
		3,500

	£	£
Clerk of the House Department—		
The Clerk (in addition to furnished residence and £1,000 as part of pension as late Parliamentary Counsel)	2,000	
Clerk Assistant	1,800	
Second Clerk Assistant	1,000	
4 Principal Clerks	3,863	
6 Senior Clerks	4,215	
Other Clerks and Messengers	8,982	
Collector of Fees on Private Bills	600	
Allowances to Clerks	2,365	
Incidental Expenses	50	
		24,875
Speaker's Department—		
Chaplain	400	
Secretary	500	
Trainbearer	245	
Counsel to Speaker	1,800	
Librarian	1,200	
Assistant Librarian	455	
2 Clerks in Library	600	
1 Messenger in Library	200	
1 Deliverer of Votes	535	
1 Messenger in Vote Office	120	
1 Messenger in Speaker's Secretary's Office	106	
Other Clerks, etc., and Expenses	3,187	
		9,348
Serjeant-at-Arms' Department—		
Serjeant-at-Arms	1,200	
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	800	
(Both have furnished residence., etc., free)		
Assistant Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms £500		
Assistant Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms' House Allowance 150		
	650	
First Doorkeeper	300	
Second Doorkeeper	250	
Office Messenger	250	
11 First Class Messengers	2,076	
10 Second Class Messengers	1,126	
Superintendent of Members' Waiting Room	200	
Attendant on Office Chairman Ways and Means	130	
Cleaner and Attendant on Speaker's Counsel	113	
Other Salaries and Wages	3,535	
	10,630	
Incidental Expenses	3,480	
		14,110
Police		4,511
Other Expenses		1,556
		£57,900

SOME PUBLIC PENSIONERS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Naval and Military—						
Lord Rodney	2,000	0	0			
Earl Nelson	5,000	0	0			
Lord Seaton	2,000	0	0			
Viscount Hardinge	3,000	0	0			
Viscount Gough	2,000	0	0			
Lord Raglan	2,000	0	0			
Lord Napier of Magdala	2,000	0	0			
Heirs of Duke of Schomberg	720	0	0			
				18,720	0	0
Political and Civil Service—						
Viscount Cross	2,000	0	0			
Lord George Hamilton	2,000	0	0			
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	1,200	0	0			
Sir John Gorst	1,200	0	0			
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	1,200	0	0			
Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour	1,200	0	0			
Countess of Mayo	1,000	0	0			
Viscount Peel (late Speaker)	4,000	0	0			
Viscount Selby (late Speaker)	4,000	0	0			
Sir C. L. Ryan	1,333	6	8			
				19,133	6	8

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Judicial—England:						
Lord Halsbury	5,000	0	0			
Lord Lindley	3,750	0	0			
Sir E. Fry	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. Mathew	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. Stirling	3,500	0	0			
Sir R. Romer	3,500	0	0			
Sir Arthur Charles	3,500	0	0			
Sir Ford North	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. C. Day	3,500	0	0			
Sir Gainsford Bruce	3,500	0	0			
Sir Alfred Wills	3,500	0	0			
Other Justices, etc.	21,024	14	0			
				61,274	14	0
Scotland:						
John Trayner	2,700	0	0			
Lord Moncreiff	2,700	0	0			
W. E. Gloagh	2,700	0	0			
James Adams	2,700	0	0			
W. Mackintosh	2,572	10	0			
Other Justices, etc.	8,568	2	7			
				21,940	12	7
Ireland:						
Lord Ashbourne	3,692	6	0			
Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton	2,666	13	4			

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sir A. M. Porter	2,666	13	4			
Sir E. T. Bewley	2,333	6	8			
Other Justices, etc.	3,406	13	4			
				14,765	12	8
				97,980	19	3
Members late Queen's Household				16,842	0	4
Miscellaneous				25,702	15	3
				£178,379	1	6

45,822	Naval Pensioners receive	2,297,635
103,542	Army „ „	3,489,000
22,451	Civil Service „ „	2,116,734
171,815	Persons receive	£7,903,369

Fifty Years of "Progress."

HOW THE RICH GROW RICHER.

Amounts on which Income Tax was assessed in each of the following years :—

1855	£308,139,143	1902	£879,638,546
1865	395,828,680	1903	902,758,585
1875	571,056,167	1904	912,129,680
1885	631,467,132	1905	925,184,556
1895	657,097,077	1906	943,702,014
1900	833,355,513	1907	980,000,000
1901	866,993,453		

Other People's Money.

What Millionaires leave at death :—

Year.	No. of Millionaires who died.	Value of Estates.
1898	7	£14,736,000
1899	9	11,655,000
1900	12	28,173,000
1901	9	13,603,000
1902	8	38,530,000
1903	4	11,982,000
1904	7	14,605,000
1905	1	5,942,000
1906	8	13,548,000
1907	10	34,138,000
1908	7	15,779,000
Total for 11 years	82	£202,691,000

Value of Estates Left During the Year Ending March 31, 1908.

Value of Estate. Over	Not Exceeding	No. of Persons.	Total.
	£500	35,450 ..	£10,577,215
£500	1,000	10,782 ..	9,109,695
1,000	10,000	17,356 ..	65,373,454
10,000	25,000	2,341 ..	40,296,583
25,000	50,000	908 ..	35,492,736
50,000	75,000	278 ..	19,768,430
75,000	100,000	144 ..	13,972,044
100,000	150,000	109 ..	16,452,521
150,000	250,000	90 ..	18,748,470
250,000	500,000	51 ..	20,085,917
500,000	750,000	11 ..	10,446,025
750,000	1,000,000	6 ..	6,191,976
1,000,000	.....	7 ..	15,779,098
		67,533	£282,294,164

In the twelve years ending March, 1907, Estate Duty was paid on £3,167,479,000.

The Other Side.—"The Failures."

Official returns show that during 1907 there were 1,271,907 actions entered in the County Courts of England and Wales, resulting in the issue of 373,100 judgment summonses and 146,075 commitments.

The number of deaths in London during 1907 upon which a Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of Death from Starvation, or Death Accelerated by Privation, was 46. (Government Return, 267.)

For the ten years ending December 31, 1907, there were 78,343 cases passed through the Bankruptcy Courts of England and Wales; the liabilities, as estimated by debtors, being £104,012,375 and the estimated loss to creditors £81,096,994, the figures for 1907 only being—7,599 cases; liabilities, £10,888,127; loss, £8,388,544.

Physical Degeneration.

THE RECRUITING FIGURES.

The numbers of men who offered to join the Army, together with the numbers rejected for physical reasons, during the year ended September 30, 1907 :—

Town.	Offered for enlistment.	Rejected for physical reasons.	Percentage of Rejections.
London	20,975	8,806	42
Birmingham	1,858	1,084	58
Manchester	2,523	1,821	72
Sheffield	1,031	363	35
Leeds	791	452	57
Newcastle	1,493	1,046	70
Sunderland	776	282	36
Glasgow	2,905	1,135	39
Dundee	956	680	70
Edinburgh	1,500	628	42
	34,808	16,297	

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

PREVENTIBLE INFANT MORTALITY INCREASING.

The average death-rate of children during the period 1901-1905, for England and Wales, was 138 per 1,000.

In Shoreditch (London) the rate was 173 ; in Hampstead (London), the rate was 77 ; while the average for the whole of London was 141.

In drawing attention to the above alarming figures the National League for Physical Education and Improvement says : "Any rate exceeding 80 per 1,000 should be regarded as unduly high."

Industrial Accidents.

I.—IN MINES.

Labour's death-roll for 1907 in mines and quarries was 1,368, an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

II.—DEATH'S HARVEST AT SEA.

For the ten years from 1897 to 1906 (both inclusive), 14,496 lives were lost in Merchant Ships registered in the United Kingdom. In 1907—1,286 lives were lost, being 209 more than in 1906, but less than the average for the previous ten years.

III.—RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the number of people killed and injured during 1907 on the railways of the United Kingdom :—

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	120 ..	2,666
Railway Servants	509 ..	21,528
Other Persons	543 ..	332
	1,172 ..	24,526

From 1896 to 1907 (both dates inclusive) 5,863 Railway Servants were killed, and 179,014 were injured, while " the number exposed to danger from the movement of railway vehicles " is given as 3,027,757.

IV.—AGE AND ACCIDENT.

Sir John Brunner contributes an instructive return as to the proportion of accidents befalling the elderly as compared with the younger men employed at his chemical works. These figures have been most carefully compiled, the slightest mishap being recorded :—

Ages.	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56 & ov.
No. of Men ..	633	533	616	656	531	382	251	246
Percentage of accidents per annum	8.5	6.8	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.4

Twenty Years of Unemployment.

The following figures are taken from the Board of Trade returns of the numbers of unemployed members of those Trade Unions that keep registers of their out-of-works.

Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
1887 ..	7.5	1894 ..	6.9	1901 ..	3.8
1888 ..	4.9	1895 ..	5.8	1902 ..	4.4
1889 ..	2.1	1896 ..	3.4	1903 ..	5.1
1890 ..	2.1	1897 ..	3.5	1904 ..	6.5
1891 ..	3.5	1898 ..	3.0	1905 ..	5.4
1892 ..	6.3	1899 ..	2.4	1906 ..	4.1
1893 ..	7.5	1900 ..	2.9	1907 ..	4.2

1907 AND 1908—A COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	My	Jun	Jly	Au.	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec
1907..	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	6.1
1908..	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.5		

The Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The following table gives particulars of the applications received and entertained by the Distress Committees in the last three years :—

Date.	No. of Committees taking Proceedings.	No. of Applications Received.	No. of Applications Entertained	No. provided with Work.
To Mar. 31, 1906	114	110,835	73,817	41,321
„ 1907	105	87,001	60,416	36,280
„ 1908	98	90,057	54,613	37,092
		287,893	188,846	114,693

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

[Other than from Loans.]

No. of Committees.	Date.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
78	Mar. 31, 1906	£80,775	£55,996
	,, 1907	£244,844	£227,745*
	,, 1908	£277,458†	£225,687
	Total	£603,077	£509,428

* Not including £34,214 purchase Hollesley Bay, and £2,039 out of Loan, Bradford Distress Committee—£36,253.

DETAILS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1908.

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
From Rates	112,581	Cost of work provided :—	
Parliamentary Grant distributed by L.G.B.	127,671	On Farm and Labour Colonies	38,392
Repayments for Work done	11,354	Otherwise	97,124
Vol. Cons. or Collect'ns	7,833	Cost Lab. Exchanges, Empt. Registers, and	
Other Receipts	18,019	Coll. Information	16,450
		Expenditure in Emigrat'n or Removal Persons to other Areas.....	48,931
		Other Expenditure	24,790
	277,458†		225,687†

† Not including £7,060 raised by and expended out of Loan by the West Ham Distress Committee for purchasing land used as a Farm Colony.

During the year ending March 31, 1908, the numbers and ages of those who, after investigation, were found qualified :—

Under 20	1,256
20 and under 30	14,020
30 ,, 40	16,249
40 ,, 50	12,823
50 ,, 60	7,687
Over 60	2,578
	54,613

1907.

Number of Socialist & Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net Gains.	Net Losses.
I.L.P.	131	47	27	13	14	—
Trade Unionists	143	31	16	18	—	2
Social Democrats	66	6	2	4	—	2
Undefined Socialists	12	2	—	—	—	—
Total	352	86	45	35	10 Net Gains.	

Total Socialist and Labour vote, 180,000, or an average of 511 votes for each candidate.

Total Liberal vote cast against Socialist and Labour candidates, 148,000.

Total Conservative vote cast against Socialist and Labour candidates, 182,000.

1906.

Number of Socialist & Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net Gains.	Net Losses.
I.L.P.	174	48	24	10	14	—
Trades Unionists	165	35	20	11	9	—
Social Democrats	49	7	5	2	3	—
Other Socialists	15	2	1	—	1	—
Total	403	92	50	23	27	—

Urban District Councils and Boards of Guardians.

Last year's elections, held in March, resulted in 25 new seats being won by Labour and Socialist Candidates on Urban District Councils, with only two losses. On Boards of Guardians 12 seats were gained, and no losses sustained.

TEN YEARS OF EMIGRATION.

The following table shows the excess of emigrants from the United Kingdom to non-European countries over immigrants into the United Kingdom :—

1898	..	65,825	1903	..	249,321
1899	..	78,585	1904	..	211,981
1900	..	122,814	1905	..	254,469
1901	..	137,557	1906	..	327,572
1902	..	215,905	1907	..	341,316

The Cost of Imperial Government.

(Taken from Blue Book, July 27, 1908.)

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1907-8.

Income.

	£	£
Revenue from Taxes—		
Customs	32,490,000	
Excise	35,720,000	
Estate Duties	19,070,000	
Stamps	7,970,000	
Income Tax (including Property and Land)	35,070,000	
Total from Taxes		130,320,000
Postal and Telegraph		5,349,223
Crown Lands		520,000
Suez Canal Shares		1,127,821
		£137,317,044

Expenditure.

	£	£
National Debt Services		33,164,105
Army and Navy		56,087,925
Civil Services and Civil List	24,446,894	
Elementary Education	15,672,646	
		40,119,540
Customs and Inland Revenue		3,219,878
		£132,591,448
Surplus over Income		4,725,596
		£137,317,044

In 1907, there were 42,272 Patent Medicine Licences issued. The following figures show the enormous growth of the sale of patent medicines :—In 1860, £350,000 ; 1870, £580,000 ; 1880, £1,080,000 ; 1890, £1,740,000 ; 1900, £2,310,000 ; 1907, £2,620,000. Taking into account the increase in population, the amount spent per head is five times greater to-day than fifty years ago.

Two hundred and twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and ninety-six licences in respect of male servants were issued in Great Britain in 1907.

The Budget of 1908.

ESTIMATED REVENUE FOR 1908-1909

(On basis of existing taxation).

	Estimate for 1908-9.	Excheq'r Rece'ts 1907-8.
	£	£
Customs	32,600,000	32,290,000
Excise	35,500,000	35,720,000
Estate, &c., Duties	19,500,000	19,070,000
Stamps	8,100,000	7,970,000
Land Tax	700,000	730,000
House Duty	1,900,000	1,960,000
Property and Income Tax	33,000,000	32,380,000
Post Office	18,250,000	17,880,000
Telegraph Service	4,520,000	4,420,000
Crown Lands	530,000	520,000
Suez Canal Shares and Sundry Loans	1,170,000	1,190,000
Miscellaneous	2,000,000	2,208,000
Total	£157,770,000	£156,538,000

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1908-9.

(On basis of existing taxation.)

	Estimate 1908-9.	Excheq'r Issues 1907-8.
	£	£
National Debt Services	28,000,000	29,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,685,000	1,972,000
Payments to Local Taxation Accounts	11,250,000	11,155,000
Army	27,459,000	27,115,000
Navy	32,319,000	31,141,000
Civil Services	30,510,000	30,180,000
Customs & Inland Revenue	3,324,000	3,222,000
Post Office Services	18,322,000	17,527,000
Total	£152,869,000	£151,812,000

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1908-9.

After providing for loss of revenue from Reduction of Sugar Duty £3,400,000, and from reduction on Marine Insurance policies from Jan. 1, 1909, £20,000; and increased expenditure for payment of cost of collection of transferred licences, £40,000; and for Old-Age Pensions, from Jan. 1, 1909, a sum of £1,200,000.

Revenue.	£	Expenditure.	£
Customs	29,200,000	National Debt	28,000,000
Excise	35,500,000	Consolidated Fund	1,685,000
Estate, &c., Duties	19,500,000	Payments to Local Taxation	11,290,000
Stamps	8,080,000		11,290,000
Land Tax	700,000	Army	27,459,000
House Duty	1,900,000	Navy	32,319,000
Property and Income Tax.	33,000,000	Civil Services	31,710,000
Post Office	18,250,000	Custom and Inland Revenue	3,324,000
Telegraphs	4,520,000	Post Office Services	18,322,000
Crown Lands	530,000	Balance	241,000
Suez Canal, &c.	1,170,000		
Miscellaneous	2,000,000		
	£154,350,000		£154,350,000

Miners' Eight Hours.

HISTORY OF BILLS INTRODUCED—FROM 1892 TO 1907.

Government in Power.	Date of Second Reading Debate.	Introduced by	Second Reading. For	Second Reading. Agt	Result.
Tory	1892 (March 23rd)	Mr. Leake (L)	162	274	Lost by 112
,,	1893 (May 3rd)	Mr. Storey (L)	281	203	Carried by 78
Liberal	1894 (April 25th)	Mr. Roby (L)	281	194	Carried by 87
Tory	1897 (May 5th)	Mr. W. Allen (L)	186	227	Lost by 41
,,	1900 (Feb. 28th)	Mr. J. H. Lewis (L)	175	199	Lost by 24
,,	1901 (Feb. 27th)	Mr. Yoxall (L)	212	199	Carried by 13
,,	1902 (March 5th)	Mr. Jacoby (L)	207	208	Lost by 1
Liberal	1906 (May 11th)	Mr. Brunner (L)	—	—	Read a 2nd time without a Div.
,,	1907 (April 12th)	Mr Walsh (Lab.)	—	—	,,

In 1895, 1896, 1898, 1899, and 1903 the Bill never reached the Second Reading stage; in 1904 it was talked out; and in 1905 no Bill was introduced.

Taxation Imposed and Remitted. 1896 to 1908.

TAXATION IMPOSED AND REMITTED. 1896 to 1908.

	IMPOSED.	Yearly Yield.
		£
1896-7	Cocoa, Butter	6,500
1899-1900	New Stamp Duties	542,000
,,	Increased Wine Duties	298,000
,,	Spirits Imported in Bottles	40,000
1900-1	Duties on Beer (1s. per barrel) and Spirits (6d. per gallon)	2,639,000
,,	Tea (4d. to 6d. per lb.)	2,092,000
,,	Tobacco	1,416,000
,,	Income Tax (8d. to 1s.)	9,700,000
1901-2	Coal	2,100,000
,,	Sugar	6,100,000
,,	Glucose	80,000
,,	Income Tax (1s. to 1s. 2d.)	5,000,000
1902-3	Corn	2,500,000
,,	Income Tax (1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.)	2,580,000
,,	Duty on Imported Spirits (1d. per gallon)	11,000
,,	Income Tax (11d. to 1s.)	2,500,000
,,	Tea (6d. to 8d. per lb.)	1,938,000
,,	Tobacco	503,000
1907-8	Estate Duty (increased on Estates exceeding £150,000 in value)	1,200,000
	Total Imposition	£41,245,500
	REMITTED.	£
1896-7	Modification of Estate Duty	110,700
,,	Reduction of Land Tax from 4s. in the £ to 1s.	85,000
1898-9	Further Graduation of Income Tax	130,000
,,	Re-arrangement of Land Tax	120,000
,,	Reduction of Tobacco Duty	1,400,000
1903-4	Income Tax (4d.)	10,000,000
,,	Corn Tax	2,500,000
,,	Molasses	68,000
1905-6	Tea (8d. to 6d. per lb.)	1,938,000
1906-7	,, (6d. to 5d. per lb.)	1,120,000
,,	Tobacco	170,000
,,	Coal	2,600,000
1907-8	Income Tax (from 1s. to 9d. on earned incomes not over £2,000)	1,250,000
1908-9	Sugar (4s. 2d. per cwt. to 1s. 10d.)	3,400,000
	Total remissions	24,891,700
	Excess of Impositions over Remissions	£16,353,800

Our National Debt.

1885.....	£713,920,500	1906.....	£788,990,187
1895.....	659,001,552	1907.....	779,164,704
1905.....	796,736,491	1908.....	764,826,051

Naval Expenditure—A Comparison of Nations,

	1907.		1908.
Great Britain	£31,419,500	..	£32,319,500
France.....	12,486,793	..	12,797,308
Russia	8,850,240	..	9,833,915
Germany.....	13,623,924	..	16,596,561
Italy	5,661,822	..	6,266,193
U. S. A.	21,260,732	..	25,833,217
	1906.		1907.
Japan	3,952,311	..	8,248,222

Gas Production.

	No. of Companies	Capital.	Customers
Private Control	491	86,476,293	3,023,619
Municipal Control.....	272	40,089,167	2,339,914

A recent return showed that New York has 300,000 windowless rooms. Of 1,588 that were examined, 441 were dark and had no ventilation to the outer air; 635 getting their only light and air from a narrow air-shaft.

The Financial and Economic Annual issued by the Japanese Minister of Finance, shows increasing trade and profits from the nationalised railways of Japan. From 1905 to 1907 the goods traffic increased by 5,000,000 tons, or 22 per cent., and the number of passengers by 21,000,000, or 20 per cent. The profits of 1907 amounted to £1,709,780, and for 1908 the estimate is £3,796,565.

On the Public Funds.

(Extracted from Civil Service Estimates for 1908-9).

COST OF ROYALTY.

	£	£
King and Queen—		
Privy Purse	110,000	
Expenses and Sundries	360,000	
		470,000
Prince of Wales		20,000
Princess of Wales		10,000
Other Princes and Princesses		58,000
Trustees for the King's Daughters		18,000
		£576,000

ROYAL PALACES AND PARKS.

Estimate of amount required for year ending March 31, 1909 :—

	Royal Palaces.	Osborne.	Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds.
	£	£	£
Salaries and Wages	4,115	3,500	5,438
Clothing	170	180	1,018
Police	2,342	—	21,000
New Works and Alterations	10,111	250	20,410
Maintenance and Repairs	36,819	2,360	91,410
Furniture	3,305	800	614
Fuel, Light, Water, etc.	6,354	2,700	—
Rents, etc.	983	110	976
Victualling and Medical Comforts	—	5,000	—
	64,199	14,900	140,866

THE COST OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

Estimate of amount required for year ending March 31, 1909 :—

	£
New Works and Alterations	4,590
Maintenance and Repairs	9,030
Approaches and Gardens	2,330
Warming, Ventilating, and Lighting, etc.	27,410
Police	3,100
Furniture	3,850
	50,310

HOUSE OF LORDS—SALARIES FOR 1908-9.

	£	£
Lord Chancellor's Department—		
Lord Chancellor as Speaker of House of Lords (in addition to £6,000 per year as President of the Supreme Court)	4,000	
Serjeant-at-Arms to Lord Chancellor	1,000	
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms	250	
Messenger to Lord Chancellor	134	
Sundry	60	
		5,444
Chairman of Committee's Department—		
The Chairman	2,500	
Counsel to Chairman	1,500	
Sundry	412	
		4,412
Clerk of Parliament's Department—		
The Clerk (in addition to furnished house	2,000	
Assistant Clerk	1,500	
Reading Clerk	1,000	
Chief Clerk of Parliament Office	1,200	
Senior Clerk (in addition to £300 as Examiner of Standing Orders)	900	
Other Salaries, etc.	12,128	
		18,728
Gentleman Usher Black Rod's Department—		
Black Rod (in addition to Naval Pension of £890)	1,000	
Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod (in addition to £200 as Secretary Lord Great Chamberlain)	300	
2 Principal Doorkeepers, £300 each	600	
1 Principal Doorkeeper	250	
15 Assistant Doorkeepers, ranging from £100 to £170	2,220	
		4,370
Librarian's Department—		
Librarian	1,000	
Assistant Librarian (in addition to £200 as Secretary Statute Law Committee, etc.)	500	
Other Salary and Expenses	202	
		1,702
Lord Great Chamberlain's Department		1,695
Police		4,150
Miscellaneous		1,455
		£41,959

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SALARIES AND EXPENSES FOR 1908-9.

	£	£
Committee of Ways and Means—		
Chairman	2,500	
Deputy Chairman	1,000	
		3,500

	£	£
Clerk of the House Department—		
The Clerk (in addition to furnished residence and £1,000 as part of pension as late Parliamentary Counsel)	2,000	
Clerk Assistant	1,800	
Second Clerk Assistant	1,000	
4 Principal Clerks	3,863	
6 Senior Clerks	4,215	
Other Clerks and Messengers	8,982	
Collector of Fees on Private Bills	600	
Allowances to Clerks	2,365	
Incidental Expenses	50	
		24,875
Speaker's Department—		
Chaplain	400	
Secretary	500	
Trainbearer	245	
Counsel to Speaker	1,800	
Librarian	1,200	
Assistant Librarian	455	
2 Clerks in Library	600	
1 Messenger in Library	200	
1 Deliverer of Votes	535	
1 Messenger in Vote Office	120	
1 Messenger in Speaker's Secretary's Office	106	
Other Clerks, etc., and Expenses	3,187	
		9,348
Serjeant-at-Arms' Department—		
Serjeant-at-Arms	1,200	
Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms (Both have furnished residence., etc., free)	800	
Assistant Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms £500		
Assistant Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms' House Allowance 150		
	650	
First Doorkeeper	300	
Second Doorkeeper	250	
Office Messenger	250	
11 First Class Messengers	2,076	
10 Second Class Messengers	1,126	
Superintendent of Members' Waiting Room	200	
Attendant on Office Chairman Ways and Means	130	
Cleaner and Attendant on Speaker's Counsel	113	
Other Salaries and Wages	3,535	
	10,630	
Incidental Expenses	3,480	
		14,110
Police		4,511
Other Expenses		1,556
		£57,900

SOME PUBLIC PENSIONERS.

Naval and Military—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lord Rodney	2,000	0	0			
Earl Nelson	5,000	0	0			
Lord Seaton	2,000	0	0			
Viscount Hardinge	3,000	0	0			
Viscount Gough	2,000	0	0			
Lord Raglan	2,000	0	0			
Lord Napier of Magdala	2,000	0	0			
Heirs of Duke of Schomberg	720	0	0			
				18,720	0	0
Political and Civil Service—						
Viscount Cross	2,000	0	0			
Lord George Hamilton	2,000	0	0			
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin	1,200	0	0			
Sir John Gorst	1,200	0	0			
Lord Balfour of Burleigh	1,200	0	0			
Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour	1,200	0	0			
Countess of Mayo	1,000	0	0			
Viscount Peel (late Speaker)	4,000	0	0			
Viscount Selby (late Speaker)	4,000	0	0			
Sir C. L. Ryan	1,333	6	8			
				19,133	6	8

Judicial—ENGLAND:	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Lord Halsbury	5,000	0	0			
Lord Lindley	3,750	0	0			
Sir E. Fry	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. Mathew	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. Stirling	3,500	0	0			
Sir R. Romer	3,500	0	0			
Sir Arthur Charles	3,500	0	0			
Sir Ford North	3,500	0	0			
Sir J. C. Day	3,500	0	0			
Sir Gainsford Bruce	3,500	0	0			
Sir Alfred Wills	3,500	0	0			
Other Justices, etc.	21,024	14	0			
				61,274	14	0
SCOTLAND:						
John Trayner	2,700	0	0			
Lord Moncreiff	2,700	0	0			
W. E. Gloagh	2,700	0	0			
James Adams	2,700	0	0			
W. Mackintosh	2,572	10	0			
Other Justices, etc.	8,568	2	7			
				21,940	12	7
IRELAND:						
Lord Ashbourne	3,692	6	0			
Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton	2,666	13	4			

	£	s.	d.			
Sir A. M. Porter	2,666	13	4			
Sir E. T. Bewley	2,333	6	8			
Other Justices, etc.	3,406	13	4			
				14,765	12	8
				97,980	19	3
Members late Queen's Household.....				16,842	0	4
Miscellaneous				25,702	15	3
				£178,379	1	6

45,822	Naval Pensioners receive.....	2,297,635
103,542	Army „ „	3,489,000
22,451	Civil Service „ „	2,116,734
171,815	Persons receive	£7,903,369

Fifty Years of "Progress."

HOW THE RICH GROW RICHER.

Amounts on which Income Tax was assessed in each of the following years :—

1855.....	£308,139,143	1902.....	£879,638,546
1865.....	395,828,680	1903.....	902,758,585
1875.....	571,056,167	1904.....	912,129,680
1885.....	631,467,132	1905.....	925,184,556
1895.....	657,097,077	1906.....	943,702,014
1900.....	833,355,513	1907.....	980,000,000
1901.....	866,993,453		

Other People's Money.

What Millionaires leave at death :—

Year.	No. of Millionaires who died.	Value of Estates.
1898.....	7 ..	£14,736,000
1899.....	9 ..	11,655,000
1900.....	12 ..	28,173,000
1901.....	9 ..	13,603,000
1902.....	8 ..	38,530,000
1903.....	4 ..	11,982,000
1904.....	7 ..	14,605,000
1905.....	1 ..	5,942,000
1906.....	8 ..	13,548,000
1907.....	10 ..	34,138,000
1908.....	7 ..	15,779,000
Total for 11 years	82 ..	£202,691,000

Value of Estates Left During the Year Ending March 31, 1908.

Value of Estate. Over	Not Exceeding	No. of Persons.	Total.
	£500	35,450 ..	£10,577,215
£500	1,000	10,782 ..	9,109,695
1,000	10,000	17,356 ..	65,373,454
10,000	25,000	2,341 ..	40,296,583
25,000	50,000	908 ..	35,492,736
50,000	75,000	278 ..	19,768,430
75,000	100,000	144 ..	13,972,044
100,000	150,000	109 ..	16,452,521
150,000	250,000	90 ..	18,748,470
250,000	500,000	51 ..	20,085,917
500,000	750,000	11 ..	10,446,025
750,000	1,000,000	6 ..	6,191,976
1,000,000	.....	7 ..	15,779,098
		67,533	£282,294,164

In the twelve years ending March, 1907, Estate Duty was paid on £3,167,479,000.

The Other Side.—"The Failures."

Official returns show that during 1907 there were 1,271,907 actions entered in the County Courts of England and Wales, resulting in the issue of 373,100 judgment summonses and 146,075 commitments.

The number of deaths in London during 1907 upon which a Coroner's Jury has returned a verdict of Death from Starvation, or Death Accelerated by Privation, was 46. (Government Return, 267.)

For the ten years ending December 31, 1907, there were 78,343 cases passed through the Bankruptcy Courts of England and Wales; the liabilities, as estimated by debtors, being £104,012,375 and the estimated loss to creditors £81,096,994, the figures for 1907 only being—7,599 cases; liabilities, £10,888,127; loss, £8,388,544.

Physical Degeneration.

THE RECRUITING FIGURES.

The numbers of men who offered to join the Army, together with the numbers rejected for physical reasons, during the year ended September 30, 1907 :—

Town.	Offered for enlistment.	Rejected for physical reasons.	Percentage of Rejections.
London	20,975	8,806	42
Birmingham	1,858	1,084	58
Manchester	2,523	1,821	72
Sheffield	1,031	363	35
Leeds	791	452	57
Newcastle	1,493	1,046	70
Sunderland	776	282	36
Glasgow	2,905	1,135	39
Dundee	956	680	70
Edinburgh	1,500	628	42
	34,808	16,297	

The Slaughter of the Innocents.

PREVENTIBLE INFANT MORTALITY INCREASING.

The average death-rate of children during the period 1901-1905, for England and Wales, was 138 per 1,000.

In Shoreditch (London) the rate was 173 ; in Hampstead (London), the rate was 77 ; while the average for the whole of London was 141.

In drawing attention to the above alarming figures the National League for Physical Education and Improvement says : " Any rate exceeding 80 per 1,000 should be regarded as unduly high."

Industrial Accidents.

I.—IN MINES.

Labour's death-roll for 1907 in mines and quarries was 1,368, an increase of 7 per cent. over the previous year.

II.—DEATH'S HARVEST AT SEA.

For the ten years from 1897 to 1906 (both inclusive), 14,496 lives were lost in Merchant Ships registered in the United Kingdom. In 1907—1,286 lives were lost, being 209 more than in 1906, but less than the average for the previous ten years.

III.—RAILWAYS.

The following table shows the number of people killed and injured during 1907 on the railways of the United Kingdom :—

	Killed.		Injured.
Passengers	120	..	2,666
Railway Servants	509	..	21,528
Other Persons	543	..	332
	1,172	..	24,526

From 1896 to 1907 (both dates inclusive) 5,863 Railway Servants were killed, and 179,014 were injured, while "the number exposed to danger from the movement of railway vehicles" is given as 3,027,757.

IV.—AGE AND ACCIDENT.

Sir John Brunner contributes an instructive return as to the proportion of accidents befalling the elderly as compared with the younger men employed at his chemical works. These figures have been most carefully compiled, the slightest mishap being recorded :—

Ages.	18-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56 & ov.
No. of Men ..	633	533	616	656	531	382	251	246
Percentage of accidents per annum	8.5	6.8	4.2	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.4

Twenty Years of Unemployment.

The following figures are taken from the Board of Trade returns of the numbers of unemployed members of those Trade Unions that keep registers of their out-of-works.

Year	%	Year	%	Year	%
1887 ..	7.5	1894 ..	6.9	1901 ..	3.8
1888 ..	4.9	1895 ..	5.8	1902 ..	4.4
1889 ..	2.1	1896 ..	3.4	1903 ..	5.1
1890 ..	2.1	1897 ..	3.5	1904 ..	6.5
1891 ..	3.5	1898 ..	3.0	1905 ..	5.4
1892 ..	6.3	1899 ..	2.4	1906 ..	4.1
1893 ..	7.5	1900 ..	2.9	1907 ..	4.2

1907 AND 1908—A COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES.

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	My	Jun	Jly	Au.	Sep	Oct	Nov.	Dec
1907..	4.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	6.1
1908..	6.2	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.4	9.5		

The Unemployed Workmen's Act, 1905.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The following table gives particulars of the applications received and entertained by the Distress Committees in the last three years :—

Date.	No. of Committees taking Proceedings.	No. of Applications Received.	No. of Applications Entertained	No. provided with Work.
To Mar. 31, 1906	114	110,835	73,817	41,321
,, 1907	105	87,001	60,416	36,280
,, 1908	98	90,057	54,613	37,092
		287,893	188,846	114,693

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

[Other than from Loans.]

No. of Committees.	Date.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
78	Mar. 31, 1906	£80,775	£55,996
	„ 1907	£244,844	£227,745*
	„ 1908	£277,458†	£225,687
	Total	£603,077	£509,428

* Not including £34,214 purchase Hollesley Bay, and £2,039 out of Loan, Bradford Distress Committee—£36,253.

DETAILS FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH, 1908.

Receipts.	£	Expenditure.	£
From Rates	112,581	Cost of work provided :—	
Parliamentary Grant distributed by L.G.B.	127,671	On Farm and Labour Colonies	38,392
Repayments for Work done	11,354	Otherwise	97,124
Vol. Cons. or Collect'ns	7,833	Cost Lab. Exchanges, Empt. Registers, and	
Other Receipts	18,019	Coll. Information	16,450
		Expenditure in Emigrat'n or Removal Persons to other Areas.....	48,931
		Other Expenditure	24,790
	277,458†		225,687†

† Not including £7,060 raised by and expended out of Loan by the West Ham Distress Committee for purchasing land used as a Farm Colony.

During the year ending March 31, 1908, the numbers and ages of those who, after investigation, were found qualified :—

Under 20	1,256
20 and under 30	14,020
30 „ 40	16,249
40 „ 50	12,823
50 „ 60	7,687
Over 60	2,578
	54,613

Old-Age Pensions Act.

Foreshadowed by Mr. Asquith in his Budget speech of 1907, and included in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament in February last, provision for Old-Age Pensions was made in the statement of National Finances submitted to the House on May 7. A Bill was introduced and received the Royal Assent on August 1, the principal points, summarised, being :—

Both sexes, of 70 years of age, and over, are eligible—married or single, providing claimant has been (a) a British subject for the past 20 years, and has not been out of the United Kingdom for more than three months at a time, except in the case of sailors or soldiers, or those in employ of others serving under the Crown or upon a British ship abroad ; (b) has not received Poor Law Aid (medical relief, or any relief that does not entail Parliamentary disfranchisement excepted) ; (c) endeavoured to support self according to ability and opportunity ; and (d) has not been imprisoned without the option of a fine during the past ten years.

	Per annum. £ s. d.
Maximum pension 5s. per week where total income does not exceed	21 0 0
4s. per week where income does not exceed ..	23 12 6
3s. ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	26 5 0
2s. ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	28 17 6
1s. ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	31 10 0

In the case of married couples living together the income of either shall be considered as not less than half the joint income.

Pension paid weekly at Post Office convenient to pensioner.

To apply for pension get claim form from post office ; fill up and return as directed by postmaster. If claim is disallowed, apply to Clerk to Pensions Committee of district for special appeal forms ; fill up and return as per address at back thereof. Appeal is useless unless claimant can prove Committee's decision to be wrong. No stamps needed on forms relating to claim or appeal. Sick and infirm claimants can send someone to represent them when required to attend Pension Committee.

A full and simple explanation of the Act and the Regulations is given in " How to Get an Old-Age Pension." Price one penny ; post free, 1½d. ; from the I.L.P. Head Office.

Workmen's Sickness and Old Age and Invalidity Insurance in Germany.

[House of Commons Return, 1908.]

	Sickness Insurance (1905).	Old Age and Invalid'y Insurance (1906).
1. Number of Persons insured	11,903,000	14,000,000
2. Number of persons compensated	4,848,000	134,056
		Old Age, 10,666
		Permanent invalidity, 110,969
		Provisional invalid'y, 12,421
	£	£
3. Receipts from all sources	16,742,000	10,550,000
4. Contributions from—		
(a) Employers	4,595,000	4,182,500
(b) Workpeople	8,806,000	4,182,500
(c) State	Nil	2,397,000
5. Amount of expenses incurred	14,029,000	6,569,000
6. Amount of Accumulated Funds	11,117,000	65,078,000
7. Average compensation per case	£2 11s 11d	Old Age, £7 18s. 1d.
		Permanent invalidity, £8 os. 2d.
		Provisional invalid'y, £8 os. 7d.

Company Promotions.

Number of Companies registered during 1907, with amount of Nominal Capital :—

	No. of Companies.	Capital.
England and Wales	4,810	£125,180,782
Scotland	337	10,987,876
Ireland	118	1,739,178
	5,265	£137,907,836

Instructive Railway Items for 1907.

Passengers.	Fares Paid.
33,355,000 1st class	£3,362,000
36,697,000 2nd class	£2,810,000
1,189,349,000 3rd class	£31,516,000
Total Authorised Capital	£1,394,178,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,294,622,000

515,971,000 tons of goods were carried in the year; £61,197,000 being received for carriage.

The total receipts amounted to	£121,538,000
Working expenses, wear and tear, maintenance, rolling-stock, etc.	£76,664,000
Net Receipts	£44,874,000

WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

100,930	men receive 20s. per week or LESS.
128,810	" " between 21s. and 30s. per week.
29,540	" " 31s. and over per week.

These figures only apply to those who are members of the A.S.R.S., and confirm the oft-denied assertion that there are over 100,000 railway men in the United Kingdom whose wage does not exceed £1 per week.

STATE OWNERSHIPS OF RAILWAYS.

Countries owning and working Railways (whole or part) :— India, Canada, New South Wales, Queensland, S. Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, W. Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Natal, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, France, Germany, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

State-owned but privately-worked railways exist in :—Newfoundland, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Brazil, and Bulgaria.

The United Kingdom is the only country in Europe where the railway system is wholly privately owned.

Public v. Private Employment.

The following particulars of the average number of hours worked per week by tramway employés is instructive.

	Under Company Management.	Under Municipal Management.
London	77 to 91	60
Liverpool	91 to 105	60
Manchester	70	54
Glasgow	77 to 98	54
Leeds	81	60
Sheffield	102	60
Birmingham	90 to 100	60
Birkenhead	91	65
Bolton	78	60
Bradford	70 to 80	60
Hull	80	60
Sunderland	84	60
Wallasey	95	63

In addition to shorter hours, increased wages and better conditions generally prevail under Municipal management, while the travelling public reap the advantage of reduced fares or longer distances.

The Textile Trades.

HOW EMPLOYMENT IS DECLINING.

Trade.	Half-Tim's under 14.	Full Timers. Under 18 years.	Over 18 years.	Total.
Cotton—				
1895	31,510	124,170	383,203	538,883
1904	17,651	109,313	396,066	523,030
Wool, Worsted & Shoddy				
1895	13,435	60,360	208,606	282,401
1904	8,612	51,252	201,937	261,801
Flax, Jute, Hemp, and				

China Grass —				
1895	8,732	32,286	120,001	161,019
*1904	4,637	27,492	115,389	147,968
Silk—				
1895	1,280	8,256	26,346	35,882
1904	685	6,231	22,995	29,911
Hosiery—				
1895	379	8,258	26,561	35,198
1904	63	7,933	28,340	36,336
Lace—				
1895	219	2,857	11,492	14,568
1904	76	3,610	14,902	18,588
Elastic, Cocoa-nut Fibre, and Horsehair—				
1895	70	1,891	6,839	8,800
† 1904	20	1,722	7,002	8,744
Totals .. 1895 ..	55,625	238,078	782,048	1,076,751
1904 ..	31,744	208,003	786,631	1,026,378

* Excluding China Grass.
† Including China Grass.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WORKERS.

	Women.	Young Pers's under 18.	Children under 14.
			Half-Timers.
Textile Factories	489,329	137,038	17,176
Non-Textile Factories ..	451,723	165,049	895
Workshops	266,853	114,713	1,048
	1,207,905	416,800	19,119

Total for Factories and Workshops (1904)..	1,643,824
Laundries (1901 Census)	226,690
	1,870,514

WORKERS IN MINES.

1,060,034 persons are employed at our mines and quarries Of the 972,000 employed at mines, 776,456 work underground Of the 195,764 surface workers, 5,864 are females.

Cotton Trade Profits.

SOME STRIKING FIGURES.

"Daily Telegraph," August 24, 1908 :—

Mr. W. Mullin, General Secretary of the Cardroom Operatives, has prepared a very comprehensive statement showing the dividends and bonuses paid during the last twenty months, and taking three companies haphazard he stated that one paid 14½ per cent. in dividends and a bonus of 30 per cent., and then had a profit to carry forward of £2,400, equivalent to a dividend of of 7 per cent.

Another company paid 10 per cent. in dividends, declared a bonus of 22½ per cent., and carried forward £6,000, equal to 11 per cent. on the share capital.

A third provided the shareholders not merely with 10 per cent. dividend but the enormous bonus of 42½ per cent., while £3,000, equal to a further 9 per cent., was carried to the next account.

One hundred companies at the end of 1907 declared a total profit of £1,321,157, and paid an average dividend of 15⅝ per cent., which absorbed £574,127, leaving a balance of £747,030, equivalent to about an additional 20 per cent.

Moreover, in a large number of cases the companies allowed an exceptionally generous amount for depreciation for wear and tear of plant. Proof of this was, he said, to be found in the fact that some companies had applied to the court for permission to repay share capital out of the fund so created.

As showing the extent to which the revenues of the land monopolists of England and Wales are swelled by the unearned increment the facts and figures issued by the Local Government Board are well worthy of notice. In the year 1905-6 the estimated rental of land and buildings in England and Wales was £254,886,000, being an increase of £6,460,800 over the rental of the preceding twelve months. During a period of five years the rental increased to the extent of £30,384,000, or 13.5 per cent. The rateable value during the same period has increased only £20,504,000, or 11 per cent.

There were 386,260 licences issued to Tobacco Dealers in the United Kingdom in 1907.

In Germany, as in all other industrial countries, the people are flocking to the towns. During the past 30 years there has been a reduction of more than 100 per cent. in the rural population.

Education Facts for 1907.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The latest statistics published on the subject show that there were 237,156 boys and 221,508 girls under 5 years of age; 2,242,406 boys and 2,206,950 girls over 5 and under 12; and 531,171 boys and 528,929 girls of 12 and over, attending the Public Elementary Schools. The number of teachers was 151,918 —116,121 women and 35,797 men—equal to one teacher for every 40 children.

Of the Higher Elementary Schools there were 61, attended by 15,505 children, receiving instruction from 677 teachers, i.e., one teacher to 23 scholars.

There were 89 schools, with 621 teachers, for instructing the 4,960 blind and deaf children; besides which 11,954 epileptic and defective children are taught by 566 teachers in 184 schools.

In the 668 Pupil Teacher Centres 5,415 boys and 19,772 girls are training to teach, in addition to 9,128 men and women studying at 75 training colleges.

During the year 9,214 teachers obtained recognition as certificated teachers.

Board of Education Grants have been accorded to 768 Secondary Schools, imparting knowledge to 69,109 boys and 56,569 girls.

Evening Schools number 5,933 with 220,024 female, and 331,944 male students.

Grants were paid for 7,793 students attending 203 Day Technical Classes; 2,143 attending 33 Technical Institutions; and 2,182 attending 44 Art Classes. These latter figures do not include 42,683 students who studied at 225 Schools of Art.

The cost of the various branches of education for the year was :—

£	For
11,190,386	Elementary Schools.
57,994	Blind and Defective Schools.
552,637	Pupil Teachers and Training Colleges.
285,875	Secondary Schools.
342,875	Evening Schools.
92,302	Teachers' Pensions.
419,121	Administration (including Inspection and Examination
233,549	Miscellaneous.
13,174,739	Total.

SCOTLAND.

The number of Primary Schools that received the Education Grant for year ended Aug. 31, 1907, was 3,138, with an attendance of 792,677. Higher Grade Schools, 147 ; number of scholars 18,323.

Continuation Classes, which in 1902 replaced Evening Schools, numbered 772, and were attended by 107,622 pupils, for whom the grant was received.

There were 4,822 male and 10,199 female certificated teachers ; 207 male and 2,407 female assistant teachers ; 645 male and 2,940 female pupil teachers in Elementary Schools.

Six training Colleges at centres provide instruction for 3,005 pupils of both sexes ; while 55 Secondary Schools, with a staff of 983 teachers, aided by 219 visiting teachers, do likewise for 16,928 scholars.

For the year ended March 31 last, the expenditure for maintenance, etc., for Primary Schools was £1,941 918.

IRELAND.

The Primary School Attendance for 1907 totalled 485,979, taught by 12,705 teachers.

Seven training Colleges had 1,133 men and women resident students.

The sum total cost for last year was £1,470,347.

The balance of the South African War Debt outstanding on March 31 last was £117,049,000, the estimated interest payable thereon being £3,017,000.

The shareholders of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Co. evidently see nationalisation of canals within sight. At the half-yearly meeting held in March last an increased dividend was advocated by one of the shareholders " in view of the possibility of their being taken over as a national affair, because in such an event the price would be calculated upon the dividends paid, and a larger dividend would enhance the value of their shares."

Shareholders in the Prudential Assurance Co. received £255,000 in dividends and bonus for 1907. There are about 160 shareholders, and the original paid-up capital is £2,500. During the past ten years £4,795,800 has been paid to these shareholders.

The Drink Traffic.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

The drink bill of the United Kingdom for 1907 was both greater and less than that of 1906. The total expenditure in each year respectively was (1906) £166,425,911 and (1907) £167,016,200. These figures show an increased expenditure of £590,289. On spirits the increase was £973,408, and on wine £11,762, a total of £985,170, but a decrease on beer of £394,881 gave a net increase of £590,289. On the other hand the estimated increase of population was 441,110, which, on the per head expenditure of 1906 would increase the expenditure by £1,706,220; but as the actual increase was only £590,289, there was a relative decrease of £1,113,931. Hence the average per head expenditure of £3 16s. 3d. in 1906 fell in 1907 to £3 15s. 9d.

Expenditure for	England	£137,963,437	Per head, £3 19s. 0d.
,,	Scotland	£15,061,529	,, £3 3s. 1d.
,,	Ireland	£13,991,234	,, £3 3s. 10d.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL.

	Gallons.	Average per head.
England	72,231,917	.. 2.1 gallons.
Scotland	6,813,951	.. 1.4 ,,
Ireland	7,192,212	.. 1.6 ,,
	86,238,080	.. 1.9 gallons.

In 1907 they were 218,631 licenses issued for the sale of intoxicants, 89,493 including sale of spirits (publicans). In 1901 there were 236,058 licenses, 92,019 including publicans.

For the year ending March 31, 1900, the people of the United Kingdom consumed an average of 1¼ gallons of spirits per head. In 1907-8 the quantity was $\frac{9}{10}$ of a gallon per head.

In 1898 there were 60,652,466 gallons of British spirits distilled. In 1908 the quantity was 47,778,151 gallons.

In 1907 there were 197,064 people convicted for drunkenness in England and Wales, 80 per cent. males, and 20 per cent. females.

There were 744 convictions of licensed persons for permitting drunkenness on premises during 1907. This does not include proceedings taken against 94 clubs (an increase of 56 per cent. over previous year), which resulted in 78 being struck off the register.

Population—Increase in Great Britain as Compared with the Decrease in Ireland.

Year.	Great Britain.	Ireland.	Total Population.
1821	14,091,757	6,801,827	20,893,584
1831	16,361,183	7,767,401	24,128,584
1841	18,534,352	8,175,124	26,709,456
1851	20,816,351	6,574,278	27,390,629
1861	23,128,518	5,798,967	28,927,485
1871	26,072,284	5,412,377	31,484,661
1881	29,710,012	5,174,836	34,884,848
1891	33,028,172	4,704,750	37,732,922
1901 (Estimated)	37,103,328	4,443,370	41,546,698
1907 ,,	39,721,663	4,378,568	44,100,231

Premiers since the Reform Act of 1832.

Date of Accepting Premiership.		Held for Yrs.	Mths.
Nov. 22, 1830.	—Earl Grey (L)	3	8
July 18, 1834	—Lord Melbourne (L)	—	5
Dec. 26, 1834	—Sir Robert Peel (C)	—	4
April 18, 1835	—Lord Melbourne (L)	6	5
Sept. 6, 1841	—Sir Robert Peel (C)	4	10
July 6, 1846	—Lord John Russell (L)	5	7
Feb. 27, 1852	—Earl of Derby (C)	—	10
Dec. 28, 1852	—Earl of Aberdeen (Coalition)	2	1
Feb. 10, 1855	—Lord Palmerston (L)	3	1
Feb. 25, 1858	—Earl of Derby (C)	1	4
June 18, 1859	—Lord Palmerston (L)	6	5
Nov. 6, 1865	—Earl Russell (L)	—	8
July 6, 1866	—Earl of Derby (C)	1	8
Feb. 27, 1868	—Mr. Disraeli (C)	—	9
Feb. 9, 1868	—Mr. Gladstone (L)	5	2
Feb. 21, 1874	—Lord Beaconsfield (C) (Mr. Disraeli)	6	2
April 28, 1880	—Mr. Gladstone (L)	5	2
June 24, 1885	—Lord Salisbury (C)	—	7
Feb. 6, 1886	—Mr. Gladstone (L)	—	6
Aug. 3, 1886	—Lord Salisbury (C)	6	1
Aug. 18, 1892	—Mr. Gladstone (L)	1	7
Mar. 3, 1894	—Lord Rosebery (L)	1	4
June 25, 1895	—Lord Salisbury (C)	7	—
July 14, 1902	—Mr. Balfour (C)	3	5
Dec. 5, 1905	—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (L)	2	4
April 8, 1908	—Mr. Asquith (L)		

The Vote.

WHO CAN GET IT, AND HOW TO GET IT.

The following is the barest summary of the voting qualifications. For further information individuals should apply to the Secretary of the local I.L.P., or L.R.C. Local Secretaries may obtain expert advice on difficult points from the Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Males only can be registered as Parliamentary Electors.

Men and women with certain qualifications may be voters for all local elections.

A voter must be of full age (21) on the 31st July in the year he claims, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the 15th July have received parish relief (medical poor-law relief excepted).

Married women cannot be registered as Borough or County Council voters except in London. Married women, as well as widows and spinsters, who are householders, may be registered as voters for Urban, Rural, and Parish Council Elections. Widows and spinsters who are householders may be registered as Borough and County Council Electors.

For Parliamentary purposes male householders who have resided in the same constituency for the whole of the twelve months before the 15th July, are entitled to be on the register. They need not have occupied the same house, but the tenancies must be continuous.

The lodger vote is for Parliamentary purposes only in England and Wales. The vote must be claimed every year. Every Socialist living in lodgings, and occupying a separate bedroom, or sons living with their parents, should see the local Secretary. Thousands of young men might get lodger votes who now are voteless. The qualification is indefinite. Each Revising Barrister has his own ideas—some Barristers accept as sufficient an inclusive payment of 14s. a week for board and lodgings.

The Parliamentary Franchise may be exercised by Bank Managers, Male Caretakers and Servants, Railway Men, Schoolmasters, and others, providing their employers are not living in the same house.

Registration Regulations.

SOME DATES TO NOTE.

JUNE 20—Overseers publish Ownership Portion of Register. From this date to July 20 all steps should be taken to get owners to make claims, which must be sent in not later than July 20.

From JULY 15 to 25.—Lodger claims must be renewed.

AUGUST 1.—Ownership claims, Lodger renewal claims, and New Occupiers lists are published.

AUGUST 20.—Is last day Overseers will receive New Lodger and Occupation claims; also last day for objections to any claimants.

AUGUST 25.—Occupation and New Lodger claims are published

SEPTEMBER 5.—Owners desiring to declare address, or occupiers to certify accuracy of informationl aid for claim, must send same to the Clerk of the County or Town Council (as the case may be) NOT LATER than this date.

SEPTEMBER 8 to OCTOBER 12.—Revision Courts held.

IN SCOTLAND.

The qualifications are practically the same but the dates to be kept in mind are different. Residence, whether as Occupier or Lodger, must be from July 31st of one year till July 31st of the next. The List of Electors is published not later than September 15th, and THE LAST DAY FOR SENDING IN CLAIMS IS SEPTEMBER 21ST.

Who can be Candidates for Public Bodies.

For County and Borough Councils a candidate must be on the Register of Voters for the County or Borough. Women voters may be candidates.

For Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils, and for Boards of Guardians, a candidate must be on the Register or, if not on the Register, it will be a sufficient qualification if the person, man, or woman, has resided in the parish or council area for twelve months previously.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS ON THE PARLIAMENTARY REGISTERS FOR 1908.

(GOVERNMENT RETURN, No. 44.)

	Owners	Ocupiers	Lodgers.
England & Wales	546,281	5,320,845	172,333
Scotland	92,938	614,306	33,591
Ireland	11,246	669,113	7,504
	650,465	6,604,273	213,428
		7,468,166	
Add University Electors		46,315	
Total electorate of the U.K.		7,514,481	

There are 26 Boroughs in Great Britain that have less than 5,000 Parliamentary electors, four having less than 3,000. Ireland has also four boroughs of less than 5,000 electors; one of them (Kilkenny) has less than 1,600.

In England there is only one county constituency with less than 5,000 electors. Scotland has four, and Ireland seventeen.

Newcastle-on-Tyne is the largest borough constituency, returnnig two members with an electorate of 37,417. Dublin University tha smallest—4,806 electors.

Apart from the three Universities, Bath is the only constituency with less than 10,000 electors that returns two members to Parliament.

Kilkenny has the distinction of having the smallest Parliamentary electorate in the United Kingdom, viz., 1,541; while Romford (Essex), with its 49,065 electors, is the largest of the county constituencies.

WHAT THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1906 COST, AND HOW MANY VOTED.

	Returning Officers' Charges.	Other expenses of Candidates	Cost per vote.	No. Voted.
	£	£	s. d.	
England and Wales ..	174,521	820,738	4 1	4,880,073
Scotland	22,618	115,763	4 6	611,350
Ireland	9,196	22,420	3 9	153,681
	206,335	958,921	4 1½	5,645,104

At this election 19,758 voters in England and Wales, 2,041 in Scotland, and 12,510 in Ireland were illiterate.

Political and other Organisations.

National Liberal Federation, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
Liberal Central Association, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.
Liberal Publication Department, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
Scottish Liberal Association, 95, Princess Street, Edinburgh.
Women's Liberal Association, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.
Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court Temple, E.C.
League of Young Liberals, 100, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
National Reform Union, 50, Howarth's Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.
Young Scots' Society, 36, Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh.
National Education Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Northern Counties Education Association, Castlemere, Rochdale.
Moral Instruction League, 19, Buckingham Street, S.W.
Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.
Secular Education League, 19, Buckingham Street, S.W.—H. SNELL, Secretary.
Capital Punishment, Society for Abolition of, 5, Harley Street, W.
Socialist Party of Great Britain, 28, Cursitor Street, E.C.
Teachers' Socialist Society, W.C. E. BURBIDGE, 58, Churston Avenue, Upton Park, E.
Abolition of the State Registration of Vice, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster.
Men's League for Women's Suffrage, 38, Museum Street, W.C.
Land and Law Reform Association, 21, John Street, Adelphi, W.C.
English League for Taxation of Land Values, 376-7, Strand, W.C.
Allotments and Small Holdings Association, 116, Vivian Road, Harborne, Birmingham.
Anti-Vaccination League, National, 50, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.
Charity Organisation Society, 284, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.
Co-operative Small Holdings Society, 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
Co-operative Union, 2, Nicholas Croft, High Street, Manchester.
Fabian Society, 3, Clement's End, W.C.
Free Church Council, National, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.
Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, S.W.
Land Nationalisation Society, 432, Strand, W.C.
Liberty and Property Defence League, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.
London Municipal Society (Anti-Socialist), 11, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
London Reform Union, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, W.C.
National Union of Conservative Associations, St. Stephen's Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.
Peace Society, 47, New Broad Street, E.C.
Primrose League, 64, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Social Democratic Party, 21A, Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.

Sunday Society, 7, Pall Mall, S.W.
Trade Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, 42, Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.
Unionist Free Food League, 38, Victoria Street, S.W.
United Kingdom Alliance, 20, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
Workers' Educational Association, 24, Buckingham Street, W.C.
Vacant Land Cultivation Society, 39, Wilson Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Mr. JOSEPH FELS.
Anti-Socialist Union, 20, Victoria Street, S.W.
Industrial Freedom League, 124, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
British Constitution Association, 23, Charing Cross, S.W.
Middle Class Defence Organisation, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.
Church Socialist League. Rev. J. H. HASTINGS, Halton, Lancaster.
Progressive Thought and Social Service League. Rev. F. R. SWAN, 133, Salisbury Square, E.C.

WOMEN'S SOCIETIES.

Women's Trade Union League.—Secretary, Miss MARY R. MACARTHUR, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
Women's Industrial Council.—Office: 7, John Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.
National Union of Women Workers, 9, Southampton Street, Holborn, W.C.
Scottish Council for Women's Trades.—Secretary, Miss IRWIN, 58, Renfield Street, Glasgow.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.—Offices: 25, Victoria Street, S.W.
Women's Local Government Society, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.
Women's Freedom League.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. HOW MARTYN, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Women's Co-operative Guild.—Secretary, Miss LLEWELYN DAVIES, Kirkby Lonsdale.
Women's Social and Political Union, 4, Clement's Inn, W.C.
British Women's Temperance Association, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.
Young Women's Christian Association, 25-26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.
Women's Labour League.—Mrs. MIDDLETON, 8, Jedburgh Street, Clapham, S.W.

Working women may send complaints about breaches of the Factory Laws in perfect confidence to Lady Inspector of Factories, 66, Victoria Street, S.W., or for Scotland to 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Our Mother Earth.

WHO OWN "OUR NATIVE LAND?"

The only Returns available as to the ownership of the land of the United Kingdom are to be found in two Blue Books, issued 35 years ago. The figures are probably substantially representative of the present condition of land ownership.

The summaries of these returns are as follows :—

	Number of Owners.	Acres.
Owners of less than one acre	852,438	188,413
„ between 1 and 100 acres	252,725	4,910,723
„ between 100 and 1000 acres ..	51,090	15,133,057
„ 1000 and upwards	10,888	51,885,118

SOME "NOBLE" LANDOWNERS.

A comparative idea of the extent of the holdings of some of the following landowners may be gathered from the fact that the county of Rutland contains 94,889 acres.

		Acres.
Duke of Abercorn	owns	78,662
Earl of Aberdeen	„	62,242
Marquis of Ailesbury.....	„	55,051
Marquis of Ailsa	„	76,015
Earl Annesley	„	51,060
Duke of Argyll	„	175,114
Earl of Arran.....	„	43,527
Marquis of Bath.....	„	55,574
Duke of Beaufort.....	„	51,082
Duke of Bedford	„	87,494
Earl of Breadalbane	„	438,358
Earl Brownlow	„	58,335
Duke of Buccleuch	„	469,108
Marquis of Bute.....	„	116,668
Earl of Carlisle	„	78,540
Earl of Cawdor.....	„	101,657
Marquis of Clanricarde.....	„	56,826
Viscount Clifden	„	49,902
Marquis Conyngham	„	166,710
Earl of Dalhousie.....	„	138,021
Earl of Derby.....	„	63,869
Earl of Devon.....	„	53,075
Duke of Devonshire.....	„	198,572
Marquis of Donegal	„	162,996
Marquis of Downshire.....	„	120,189

		Acres.
Earl of Dunmore	owns	78,620
Earl of Fife	„	249,220
Earl Fitzwilliam	„	115,742
Earl of Galloway	„	79,184
Duke of Hamilton	„	157,386
Baron Harloch	„	58,358
Earl of Home	„	106,550
Marquis of Huntly	„	85,711
Marquis of Lansdowne	„	142,916
Baron Leconfield	„	109,935
Duke of Leinster	„	73,100
Baron Londesborough	„	62,655
Marquis of Londonderry	„	50,323
Earl of Lonsdale	„	68,065
Baron Middleton	„	99,576
Duke of Montrose	„	103,447
Earl of Moray	„	81,629
Earl of Morton	„	65,161
Duke of Northumberland	„	186,397
Duke of Norfolk	„	49,866
Baron O' Neill	„	65,919
Duke of Portland	„	183,199
Viscount Powerscourt	„	53,258
Earl of Powis	„	60,559
Duke of Richmond	„	280,409
Duke of Roxburghe	„	60,418
Duke of Rutland	„	70,137
Earl of Seafield	„	305,930
Marquis of Sligo	„	122,902
Earl of Stair	„	116,370
Duke of Sutherland	„	1,358,545
Baron Ventry	„	93,629
Marquis of Waterford	„	66,684
Earl Wemyss	„	62,028
Baron Wimborne	„	83,539
Earl Yarborough	„	56,893
Earl of Zetland	„	68,170

The total number of acres owned by the Members of the House of Lords is 16,411,986, with a rent-roll of £13,542,620.

In six Highland Crofting Counties of Scotland there are 2,958,490 acres of deer forests, and assessed for RATING purposes at £131,841 5s. 3d., or barely 11d. per acre. (Government Return, No. 220.)

Since 1887 there have been 117 banks that have ceased to exist owing to amalgamation or absorption by joint-stock companies.

Some Sayings of the Year.

SIR JOHN GORST.

Sir John E. Gorst, supporting a resolution in favour of nationalisation of railways, prefaced his remarks by pointing out that everybody but the small but very influential class of railway directors would benefit if the railways were State-owned. The railway directors had so much political influence that hitherto they had succeeded in never allowing the question of nationalisation of railways to be really and seriously brought before the Legislature.—Liverpool, March 8, 1908.

LORD ROSEBERY.

We might be driven—I trust in God we never shall be—to the formidable option between Protection and Socialism, and if it comes to a choice between Socialism and Protection, I for one have no hestitation—disagreeable as the course must be—in preferring Protection—(cheers). I will tell you why. Protection is a great evil. It is a great tyranny. It is a great source of corruption. But Socialism is the end of all—(cheers). Empire, faith, religious faith, freedom, property—Socialism is a death-blow to all. It is for that reason, when I recall what a death-blow Socialism is to religion, to Empire, to liberty, to property, that I did read with pained surprise the protest on behalf of Socialism, signed by 100 ministers of religion, who seem imperfectly to comprehend the doctrines which they have advocated, but lend their honoured names to a system which I will not now characterise.—Hotel Metropole, 12th March, 1908.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE RIGHT-TO-WORK BILL.

The real issue raised is whether the third clause does or does not meet with the approval of the House. What is the clause? Shortly stated, it comes to this, that, as a remedy for the problem of unemployment you are to give to every man and every woman who registers himself or herself as an unemployed person the right to demand and to impose on the local authority in the district or area in which he or she resides the obligation to provide work, and work, as I read the Bill, at the standard rate of wages, for I am perfectly certain that trade unionists would not submit to work being given on any other condition, or, in default of such work, to maintain him or her and all those dependent on them. That is, as the right hon. gentleman has said, an entirely novel principle. That is a principle which involves in its application, as the hon. member for Burnley said, the complete ultimate control by the State of the full machinery of production, and which, in my opinion, for the reasons which have been given by the previous speakers, and which I will not repeat, so far from remedying or helping to remedy the problem of unemployment, will vastly aggravate it.—House of Commons, March 13, 1908.

MR. G. WHITELEY, M.P., ON LIBERALS AND SOCIALISM.

It is true that we have a certain small section of Liberal members in the House of Commons who, at the present time, seem to me to be in almost a chronic state of semi-Socialism. I regret that that should be the case; that men, elected as Liberals, should think they are entitled to run with the Liberal hare and hunt with the Socialistic hounds; men who coquette with Socialism though returned as Liberals, and philander and flirt and walk out with certain elements of Socialism in order that they may the better secure their position in their constituencies. I recognise it is a natural course, but I regret it. I do not think this facing-both-ways will ever commend itself to the people of this country. They prefer a man to be a man and not to hesitate to express his well-considered and well-founded views. To my thinking, it is not possible to occupy an intermediate position. You must be for either Diana or Christ; you must worship either God or mammon. You cannot be half-way between. Moreover, I am absolutely convinced that if the public generally, and the Liberal electors throughout the country, begin to think that the Liberal party is becoming saturated, or even tainted with Socialism, we shall have a split of the most deplorable kind in the party, and we shall lose the support of the vast bulk of our moderate conscientious Liberals who have been the backbone of Liberalism for the last fifty or a hundred years. New evidence to this effect comes to my hands every day, and I believe it is desirable that we Liberals, being sympathetic and broad as we always have been in the past, should make up our minds that we will not permit Socialism to creep into our party.—Pudsey, March 14, 1908.

MR. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL, M.P., ON LABOUR AND SOCIALISM.

The question how best could public money—which was taken from the pockets of the well-to-do and the hard-worked for the benefit of those who were not so fortunate—how best it could be spent in the interests of self-respect and independence of all people alike—that was where the Socialist came in. He would point to the enormous waste of the present system, the disgrace of the present system, and the absolute necessity, if it could be done of organising labour so as to prevent the admitted cruelties which took place when large displacements of labour took place. He was not in favour of random and reckless general resolutions, but he thought the House of Commons could not be said to be ignorant of the facts and realities of life, thanks largely to the introduction of the Labour members. These men had brought home to the people's minds on both sides of the House the facts and realities of the case. What was wanted now was hard thinking upon the subject, so that they might come to grips with the problem, and really do something in the interests of all classes of the community. They should not denounce Socialism without knowing what it meant.—At Eastbourne, March 20, 1908.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE, M.P., ON RAILWAY NATIONALISATION.

The principal objection to purchasing the railways is of a purely political nature. When we think of our political organisation and electoral struggles, we are afraid of the spectacle of having thousands —or rather, hundreds of thousands—of voters, who at the same time are employees, servants of the Government. From the economic point of view, however, purchase of the railways seems to me to have more advantages than disadvantages.—Paris " Temps," April 9, 1908.

EARL OF WEMYSS ON " SOCIAL BURGLARY."

A little Bill which he had introduced to transfer all property on sea, on land, above and below the earth, from the existing owners to the Government at the end of 14 years, had won Socialistic approval, he was glad to see. One of the letters he had received urged that the commission to permanently administer all such property should consist of persons who had served several years' penal servitude. Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., writing in the " Socialist Review," had welcomed the " convenient precedent " set by the Government's Licensing Bill for the future transfer of monopolies to the State. This amounted to social burglary. I am delighted to find that Comrade Phil. Snowden is absolutely on the same ground as the Bill of Comrade Lord Wemyss.—" Morning Advertiser," April 10, 1908.

LORD WILLOUGHBY DE ERESBY, M.P.

Socialism . . . meant that all work should cease, all property should go to the State, and we should be paid by the State which took over all property. He was opposed to that principle, which would mean everyone being brought down. . . . Without labour, wealth in this country was in vain. One way of creating wealth, much or little, was by saving, by a man spending less than he got. If he spent more than he got, he would soon become bankrupt. From everyone's point of view, to make a country prosperous the great thing to do was to get the people to spend their wealth wisely, and that was by investing in good securities. The moment a man invested his money in any way, the moment he turned his money into capital, he spent his wealth. In order to create capital, wealth must be spent.—Mareham-le-Fen (Lincs.) Conservative Association, April 22, 1908.

REV. J. G. GREENHOUGH (Ex-Chairman, Baptist Union).

He was not a Socialist because he was a Baptist, and Socialism would destroy individuality, for which the Baptists had always sturdily stood. Some young Baptist ministers were playing with Socialism like a child with a new toy, and hoped to capture Socialism for the churches and Christianity ; it was more likely that Socialists would capture the churches, and fling them aside when they had served their purpose. Socialism meant the breaking up of all that was

most sacred in domestic life, though the milder Socialists disavowed this. Socialism would undermine the foundations of sexual morality. The human heart could not be regenerated through the ballot-box.—At Baptist Union Assembly, April 30, 1908.

DR. McCRACKEN, of New York University.

King Haakon, of Norway, went among some working-men who were known to be Socialists, and asking them if they were in favour of a division of wealth, they said they were. " Then let us appoint Friday noon as the time for the division of wealth," the King suggested. " All right," answered the men. " But hold ! " said the King. " At five minutes after twelve many babies will be born. They will be entitled to their share of wealth. Shall we make another division then, and another one every five minutes ? " The King did not get a satisfactory answer to that question, so his opposition to Socialism, he told Dr. McCracken, is not modified. " Why," the King added, " I could black my own boots if I wanted to. I have done it, and therefore know how ; but if I did, what would become of the people who make a living by blacking boots ? The Socialist demand for equality of labour is, in fact, impracticable. I believe in a division of labour."—" Daily Mail," April 29, 1908.

MR. BALFOUR DEFINES SOCIALISM.

It seems to me there is no difficulty or ambiguity about the subject at all. Socialism has one meaning, and one meaning only. Socialism means, and can mean nothing else, than that the community or the State is to take all the means of production into its own hands, that private enterprise and private property are to come to an end, and all that private enterprise and private property carry with them. That is Socialism and nothing else is Socialism. Social Reform is when the State, based upon private enterprise, recognising that the best productive result can only be obtained by respect of private property and encouraging private enterprise, asks them to contribute towards great national, social and public objects. That is Social Reform. There is no, there can be no, and there ought to be no, ambiguity between the two, and we need not discuss either in its positive or liberty in its negative sense, when we are dealing with this plain proposal. Now, I have one observation to make upon the social aspect, upon the effect upon the State of these two plans. Socialism I believe to be absoutely ruinous, not to possessors of property principally, or chiefly, but to the whole community, which depends not upon dividing the wealth of those who are above the average, but upon increasing the production of the whole community. It is upon the productive activity, the inventiveness, the enterprise, the knowledge, the readiness to run risks, and to bear the result of risks when they go wrong, it is upon this that a great community depends, and on this alone for the wealth it can use. —Birmingham, November 14, 1907.

MR. BALFOUR'S TARIFF REFORM CREED.

Any scheme of fiscal changes they carried out would be a comprehensive scheme for broadening the basis of taxation. . . . The broadening of the basis of taxation was absolutely necessary for revenue purposes. I never have and never will consent either to bind myself or to suggest to any friend of mine that he should bind himself to exclude from this redistribution, this alteration of taxation, any article of import whatever—provided firstly that it is not raw material, and secondly that the tax upon it is not a tax which would augment the proportion paid by the working man.

I am not going to be bullied by our opponents into doing what they never think of doing, which is to give an account of the precise details of their procedure some years ahead. I have laid down these propositions. They are perfectly plain and perfectly precise.—Birmingham, November 15, 1907.

MR. BALFOUR ON UNIONISM.

The essence of Unionist policy was that it worked for the benefit of the whole country, and for the benefit of the whole community, and not for a class. It was in favour of social reform, which was a different thing to Socialism. The productive energies of this country must in the future, as in the past, be based upon individual energy. Any bureaucratic arrangement must bring in its evils an inevitable harvest of poverty and disaster. No greater injury could be done to the working classes of this country than to spread a feeling of insecurity about private property, which was not to safeguard the possessions of the rich so much as an absolute condition upon which production, which was for the benefit of all, could be carried out. He was not in the least afraid that the working classes were ultimately going to be captured by Socialistic or other patent fallacies. The one and only danger was that when the inevitable collapse of Socialism came, much harm might be done to ancient constitutions, and to the heritage of good things which had come from our forefathers. The Unionist party stood for no class distinctions or narrow privileges.—Ashton Unionist Labour Club, November 15, 1907.

MR. J. R. MACDONALD, M.P., ON CHRISTIANITY.

At least 90 per cent. of the I.L.P. belong to church or chapel, and a considerable percentage of them are lay preachers, and actively associated in religious work. And if you take the character of the Socialist propaganda, if you go round to different Socialist meetings, those that are run by the I.L.P.—not so much those of the S.D.F., which is not run in exactly the same spirit—you will find that in the majority of cases the ethic of Christianity is used as the basis of Socialism.—" Great Thoughts," November 16, 1907.

DR. MACNAMARA, M.P., ON STREET ORATORS.

The Socialist said : " A plague on both political parties." After condemning some newspaper attacks on Socialism, and stating that he did not think the Socialist wanted free love or atheism, he said

that he found the Socialists at street corners were capturing people to an extent that disturbed him as a practical social reformer, because he thought the creed of the Socialist was an unsound one, and that it was discontent crystallising in the wrong way. The Socialists stated as a cardinal principle that they must get rid of private ownership of wealth, of the means of production, and of exchange; and that the State, which meant the people, should be the great capitalist and employer. He stood there a Social Reformer of the most pronounced type, and he desired to say he was emphatically, convincedly, and hopelessly against the Socialist proposition that they should abolish the private ownership of wealth.—Bristol, November 25, 1907.

MR. D. A. THOMAS, M.P. (Liberal) ON HULL ELECTION.

The Honourable Guy may be in every way an estimable man, but he has had no political experience, and is simply put forward because he is the son of his father, who represented the Division for over 20 years. I am opposed to the hereditary principle in the House of Lords, and equally so in the composition of the House of Commons. Even if your prediction is verified and the Conservative candidate elected, the loss of one seat to the progressive party, having regard to our present unwieldy majority, will be insignificant. On the other hand, a heavy poll for Mr. Holmes, while the Cabinet is elaborating its programme for next Session, will be exceedingly opportune, and would probably give their deliberations a much-required impulse in the progressive direction. Unfortunately, the Whig element appears to dominate the Government, with the result that during the past two Sessions the Ministry have made little real effort to redeem their election promises except when pressed by the Labour Party. Liberalism has far less to fear from the attacks of the Socialists than it has from the defence of the Whigs. As a Radical, Jimmy Holmes has my heartiest good wishes for success.—" South Wales Daily News," November 27, 1907.

SIR EDWARD FRY.—SOCIALISM THE DOWNFALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

He supposed that in many ways the nearest counterpart to the empire of Great Britain in past history was the empire of Rome, and its fall was a subject worthy of thought. There could be no doubt that the manhood of the empire disappeared, that its heart went rotten, under two influences—the degradation of the lower populace by being fed by the State, and the destruction of the middle classes by taxation which it was beyond their power to sustain. As the result of this system of combined Socialism and Despotism, the manhood of the Roman was destroyed, and decay within made the Empire incapable of resisting attacks from without. He did not suggest that the fall of Rome would necessarily be our fate, but he sometimes said to himself that these things were written for our admonition.—Central Poor Law Conference, Feb. 18, 1908.

MR. IAN MALCOLM (Prospective Unionist Candidate for North Salford).

The Socialists say: "We will take the money from all the people who have it and divide it up, and then everybody will be happy." That is not a scientific definition, but that in a word is really their principle. But when it is divided up, and when it has been spent, where is the money to come from afterwards to carry on this empire of ours; that is going to make our children, our grandchildren, and our great-grandchildren happy?—Salford, Feb. 22, 1908.

MR. G. BERNARD SHAW.

The Fabian Society consists of a very superior sort of Socialist. It is not everybody who can join a Fabian Society. There are other societies for ordinary Socialists. The Fabian Society consists of very clever Socialists indeed, and the result is that it has had to go to work in quite a different way to all other societies.—Sheffield, Feb. 26, 1908.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE, M.P., ON "WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT."

For my own part, I believe the country would be made better and happier by the admission of women to the franchise. I believe the power to exercise the vote will stimulate the activity of women in a thousand ways, will give them more confidence in themselves, will improve their present status, particularly in the industrial world, and open to them new avenues of employment. I shall therefore gladly give my vote for the Second Reading of the Bill.—House of Commons, Feb. 28, 1908.

MR. REGINALD McKENNA, M.P. (Minister for Education.)

Socialists go on the platform and preach to large audiences of working men on the beautiful doctrine of each for all and all for each. Most working men who listen to it are inclined to be carried away by it. You will find that the Socialist, earnest and enthusiastic and genuine in his belief as he considers himself to be, has, nevertheless, been paid according to his merits,—one, two, five, or ten pounds to deliver a lecture. While preaching Socialism he is practising individualism, and the worst of it is that the one, two, five, or ten pounds has been extracted at the rate of a penny or twopence a head from the pockets of the working men who come to hear him talk about "each for all and all for each."—At Burnley, Jan. 27, 1908.

MR. JOHN BURNS, M.P.

I had the honour of going with my colleagues in the Cabinet to Buckingham Palace on the occasion of my first Court. I got away to my office where I doffed my Court dress, and about one o'clock in the morning I thought I would take a walk among these people. I took my place in the long queue of 300 or 400 men who assemble nightly on the Thames Embankment. I mixed with these men for two or three hours, and I am glad to say that they did not recognise me as one who had come fresh from the Palace of His Majesty. I

turned up the collar of my coat, pulled my "bowler" over my eyes, and looked as miserable as I could; and at the end of this long queue, I, a Minister in receipt of £2,000 a year, held out my hand and received my quart of soup and my pound of bread.

Members below the gangway can rest assured, if they will allow me, as to their credit they show a greater inclination to do than they did some time back, that I shall go on with this work on the safe and generous lines I have indicated. They can rely upon it that my sympathies with the unemployed are keener to-day, since I have risen from their ranks. I have always had a disinterested sympathy with the poor, and because I am in a position to help them I want to help them in such a way as will prevent them coming to the doss-house, the lodging-house—human advertisements for charity that ten or fifteen years hence we hope to be able to dispense with altogether. It is because I have a firmer grip on the unemployed question that I want no more State workshops and no more political expedients which will make the remedy worse than the disease. I believe the House trusts me in this matter, and I believe the country, as appears from the support I have received from it, also trusts me, as I am sure the best of the working classes do.—House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1908.

MR. ASQUITH AND ADULT SUFFRAGE.

He took it that Mr. Thorne, in bringing forward the question of Adult Suffrage, was rather in the position of a missionary than—he would not say of a practical politician, but of a politician putting forward a programme capable of realisation in the present session, or even in the lifetime of the present Parliament.—Parl. Com., T.U.C. Deputation, Jan. 30, 1908.

LORD CROMER.

He had had, he said, excellent opportunities of judging the results obtained by a system of State aid and State interference, and the result had been to convince him that moral and material progress could best be secured by bringing into play the invigorating stimulus of competition and personal interest. Excessive reliance on the State tended to sap all independence and virility of character. It was just at present very necessary to bring this aspect of the case home to the public.—At Guildford, Jan. 31, 1908.

MR. MARSHALL HALL, K.C., "THE DEMON OF SOCIALISM."

We may be, and probably all shall be, Socialists in Heaven—I mean real Socialists—but we cannot be real Socialists, in the truest and purest sense of the word, on earth so long as human nature remains what it is and human passions remain what they are. It is to protect the working classes against the sham and delusion of this so-called Socialism that the Unionist party must work.—Eastbourne, Feb. 4, 1908.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.

One class said that the way to deal with unemployment was to have everything managed by a State Office. These people believed that if we had a lot of officials writing in innumerable rooms and looking at humanity through innumerable pigeon-holes they could put an end to the human tragedy of extreme poverty. While Liberals were fighting visionary proposals they must not stop their ears to the real cry that sounded through everything, and must not cease trying to find a satisfactory answer. What answer had scientific civilisation to give to the man who wanted work and could not find it? Such a man saw a world already arranged, with notices everywhere, such as "Keep of the grass," "Trespassers will be prosecuted," "Reserved seats," "House full," He said: "Where do I come in?" Society replied: "Work and you will have a share," but when he asked what he could work at there was silence. They could not afford to rest in their search for a satisfactory answer to the question. That was the Achilles heel of modern society. Socialists and Tariff Reformers fastened on it like greedy vultures in the hope that it would carry them to power. He was not prepared to say that all men should be equal, but he was prepared to say this: "No one should have anything extra until everybody has had something" —(cheers). The general trend of Liberal policy must increasingly be to build up minimum standards of life and labour in this country, ruling that above a certain level of decent comfort competition should be free, but below that level men should not be allowed to labour—(Hear, hear).—National Liberal Club, Feb. 7, 1908.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.

There was a cry, vibrant and persistent, which broke on our rest, a cry of intolerable suffering from a section of our population. Civilisation which had brought us much, science which gave so many fair things to a large proportion of us, had given nothing whatever to the poorest and weakest. The condition of the poor in our great cities was much worse than that of the naked savages in countries he had visited. How could we talk thrift to a man who did not know whether he would get his next meal by a job at the docks or by pawning some piece of furniture from his home? Imperialism was a good thing in itself, but what was the use of talking about it to a man whose whole life was demoralised by the vicious and cursed system of casual labour, which preyed on him from day to day—(Hear, hear).—"Morning Post," Feb. 7, 1908.

LORD MILNER ON SWEATING.

Approaching the question of sweating as an economist and a politician, his view was that the sweating system impoverished and weakened the whole community, that it sapped the stamina and diminished the productive power of thousands of workers, who dragged others down with them, and became a burden to them all. The saying that the labourer was worthy of his hire was not only an expression of the natural instinct of justice, but it embodied an economic truth. One did not need to be a Socialist, at least a Socialist in the sense in which

the word was now ordinarily used to designate a man who desired that all he instruments of production should become common property, in order to realise that an industry which did not provide those engaged upon it with sufficient to keep them in health and strength was an indutry essentially unsound in its foundation.—Oxford, December 5, 1907.

MR. G. WHITELEY (late Chief Liberal Whip) ON SOCIALISM.

A Socialist State, if it could be brought about, would be the paradise of the loafer and the ne'er-do-well. It would destroy all incentive to work if a man was not to be allowed to accumulate the proceeds of his wealth. If he personally was not going to be allowed to enjoy the result of his work and his business operations then he would be the biggest loafer of them all—(laughter). He would say, let all come and work, and he would share the proceeds and the profits—(renewed laughter). He might say, without irreverence, that Socialism made God out to be a blunderer. Because God had graded men from the beginning. To some he had given brains, love of home, and other virtues.—Horsforth, December 7, 1907.

SIR JOHN GORST.

It was a remarkable reflection that in every constituency in the United Kingdom, except the Universities, the workers were in the vast majority, and could, if they thought fit, return a Labour member to the House of Commons. And the Labour Party had very competent leaders, men as competent to carry on the business of the country as any to be found amongst the aristocracy.—Liverpool, January 6, 1908.

SIR HENRY FOWLER.

Socialism had been defined as nationalisation of the means of production, sale, and exchange. He would have nothing to do with any such scheme. He would oppose it to the utmost. Nothing could be more unwise.—" I will oppose it in the interests of commerce and industry, and in the interests of the people themselves. Who would be master, and who would be servant in such an undertaking? The thing is impracticable, almost unthinkable. Let me remind you what I once heard the late Mr. Gladstone say. There was a conversation, not on Socialism, as a whole, but on the nationalisation of the land. The old gentleman, in his quiet and stern way, listened for a long time, then he broke out suddenly with these words :—' Do you mean to pay for it, or do you not ? If you mean to pay for it, it is folly ; if you don't mean to pay for it, it is robbery.' While opposing Socialistic proposals, he would support every legislative and administrative effort to promote the prosperity and happiness of the subjects of the Crown."—Tribune, January 21, 1908.

BISHOP OF CLIFTON (Roman Catholic).

Socialism could promise no stability, security, or increase of happiness to the domestic circle. It would pluck up hearth and home, and raze the Britisher's castle to the ground. Out of its schools would

issue a generation without God, tutored to despise the past, with few objects of human interest in the present, a dwarfed, uninteresting and unheroic race.—Birmingham Catholic Re-union, January 20, 1908.

MR. BALFOUR SEES THE RED FLAG.

I remember one of the points which I touched upon two years ago was the obscurity which at that time hung over the intentions of the Labour Party, who are so important a factor in the present political situation, so large an element in that vague support which the Government obtains in Parliament. At that time the Labour Party had made no declaration of policy so far as I know. They were occasionally in electoral collision with the Government. But they had made no clear announcement as to the view of social reconstruction which they wished to further. If I rightly understand what has happened in the last thirty-six hours that obscurity is now wholly dissipated. We know exactly where we are. The Labour Party, or a large majority of it, have now definitely, in their own language, hoisted the Red Flag, and announced themselves as advocates of a scheme of social reconstruction which has found advocates indeed in many countries. but has been carried out in none—which would carry with it not merely the ruin of the great commercial centre in which I am speaking—which would not only bring an end to the great enterprise of which your chairman has to-day spoken in terms of justifiable pride—which would not only destroy our commercial, financial, and manufacturing positions among the nations of the world, but which would, in my opinion, be the greatest calamity which has ever happened in the world, not to the rich, but to the poor.—Merchant Taylors' Hall, London, January 24, 1908.

" SWORD CURE FOR SOCIALISM."

There is only one eventual cure for Communism, and that is the sword.—" The Globe," January 25, 1908.

H.M. HYNDMAN.—LABOUR PARTY AND SOCIALISM.

Thus, after seven and twenty years of hard, continuous, and frequently dangerous work, the S.D.F. has begun to attain the object with which it set out in January, 1881—the brigading of the organised workers of Great Britain under the Red Fag of International Social-Democracy. It is natural we should feel some elation at our success.—" Birmingham Post," January 25, 1908.

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

In moving the following resolution : " That this meeting regrets the advance of Socialistic doctrines in this country, as being inconsistent with the maintenance of the Constitution, which it is the prime duty of the Primrose League to uphold, and calls upon members of the league to exert their utmost energy to explain the fallacy of, and to counteract the spread of Socialism "—said they were told under Socialism all

would be equal. The prize boy in the village would be equal to the village idiot. The K.C. would be equal with his culprit, and the parson and the publican and the sinner would be all on an equality. The Monarchy, and all that it meant to this country, was to be abolished. The Church, and not only the Church, but religion, were to be abolished. Marriage ties were to be abolished, and the children were to belong to the State. Everyone was to be taxed until they became bankrupt, if they possessed an income over £300 a year.—Leamington, January 24, 1908.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.

There were unemployment and infirmity, and he trusted it would be within their power before this Parliament was exhausted to show that they meant to take some steps of an effective character in regard to the diminution of the first of these two evils, and in regard to insurance against the second. Having given some thought to the subject, he would say that, having given consideration to infirmity and unemployment, there was a new element which differentiated them from old age. Old age to most people was a remote contingency, but sickness and infirmity hovered over them all, and no one could tell at what moment the vulture in the sky would swoop and descend; and while he said that provision for old age could not be made a contributory basis, he was of opinion that provision for infirmity should be treated on a contributory basis, and he was sure that if they were going to deal with the great masses of their fellow-countrymen, individual effort would have to supplement the pensions and the aid which must be provided by the State.—Rhondda Miners' Demonstration, July 20, 1908.

ROBERT BLATCHFORD AND THE WAR SCARE.

I am rather surprised that my Socialist friends haven't realised the political purpose that underlies my action in this matter. What I am driving at, of course, is a citizen army.—"Daily News," August 18, 1908.

"T. P." ON THE LABOUR MEMBERS.

The Labour Party has profoundly influenced the present House of Commons more than it realises itself. It is the sense that there is this power in the background—discontented, independent, hostile—that drives the Government, and that compels it always to keep legislation at the high speed which it has risen at the present moment. The Labour Party has many faults, and some of its proposals are, to my mind, impracticable; but as an old observer of the House of Commons, I am bound to say it has given to Parliament a seriousness a strenuousness, and an effectiveness, which rarely, if ever, existed in that assembly before.—"M. A. P.," August 22, 1908.

MR. A. HENDERSON, M.P.

The Labour Party was the only one that stood for the application of the principle of collectivism as against the rigid application of the principle of individualism. If there was another party that stood for collectivism against individualism he should be glad to hear of it, for the more of them there were the better it would be. He believed that the great anomaly of social life, the terrible fact that there were 13 millions of people standing on the brink of poverty, while there were millionaires and multi-millionaires at the other end of the scale, was to a considerable extent one of the effects of our competitive system. That was based upon individualism. Therefore, they stood for the putting into operation of the collective principle.—Stroud, August 29, 1908.

MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

Socialism, if properly recognised, would never be tolerated by any serious number of people in this country—(cheers). Socialists not only proposed to attack the capitalists, which was part of their creed of greed, but proposed taking the savings of the working-classes in the Post Office, friendly societies, trade unions, co-operative, building, and other societies. Were working men such fools as to be deluded by the false doctrines of the Socialists, and allow all their hard-earned savings to be confiscated? He was sure they would not.—August 29, 1908.

LORD HUGH CECIL.

He could not help feeling that the Liberals were no longer the great party they used to be, but lingered on the stage from mere custom's sake, and must sooner or later give way to some new party, such as the Labour Party or the Socialistic Party. As to Socialism, it was to be condemned, because increase of State action meant increase of officialism and the diminution of personal liberty—(cheers). If once we lowered our standard of liberty and freedom, we should strike a blow against the national character. Once we ceased to be people who loved freedom, the sun of our greatness would be on the way to set.—August 29, 1908.

THE BISHOP OF CARLISLE AND SOCIALISM.

His Lordship observed that they heard a good deal about Socialism, but what they wanted in the matter of Socialism was a clearer definition. A Socialism which would tend to destroy individual character, individual work, individual development, was a false and bastard Socialism. On the other hand, he could not conceive of anyone being a true Christian who was not a Socialist in the best and highest sense of the word, that was to say, a man who was living for the sake of others rather than for himself.—" North Star," September 11, 1908.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AT SWANSEA.—October 1, 1908.

Civil equality will not be established until the child of the poorest shall have the same opportunities of receiving the best education as the child of the richest. . . . The Old-Age Pensions Act is but the beginning of things. Legislation of this character is essentially first, and it is a severe reflection upon our civilisation that we should have waited so long. . . . . There are abundant material resources in this country to feed, clothe, and shelter all. . . . . In so far as poverty is due to circumstances over which a man has no control, then the State should step in to the very utmost limit of its resources. . . . . Better conditions of life for the people will produce an appreciable diminution in the numbers of the idle classes at both ends of the scale. No country can lay any claim to real civilisation that allows the sick, infirm, unemployed, widows and orphans to starve. . . . . What a shabby country it must be that does not see that the widows and orphans do not starve. . . . . A good workman is thrown out. Whose fault is it? Perhaps some greedy financiers, who, in their insane eagerness to get very rich overstep the bounds of pr ident speculation. . . . . The workmen are not to blame. Is it just, is it fair, is it human, to let them suffer privation. . . . . The day will come when this country will shudder at its toleration of the state of things when it was rolling in wealth. . . . . it is robbery, it is confiscation of what is the workman's share of the riches of this land. . . . . I have heard some foolish mutterings that much recognition of this fact in legislation may drive capital away. There is nothing capital needs fear as much as the despair of the multitude. And I should like to know where will it flee, for, judging by the unmistakable symptoms of the times there will soon be no civilised land in the world where proper provision for the broken and unfortunate will not be regarded as the first charge upon the wealth of the land. . . . No one can really honestly defend the present system. All classes are not taking their fair share of the burden of trade depression. I can name twelve men whose aggregate income during the worst days of depression would suffice to maintain in comfort during the whole of one month 250,000 men, women, and children. . . . . The first charge upon the great natural resources of this country ought to be the maintenance above want of all those who are giving their labour to its cultivation and development.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, AT DUNDEE.—October 8, 1908.

The Old-Age Pension Act marked the assertion in our social system of an entirely new principle in regard to poverty, and that principle could not possibly be confined within exisiting limits. They had opened a door which would not soon or easily be closed. . . . . The problem of the hour could be comprised in one word " unemployment " . . . . the problem of unemployment was not confined to periods of trade depression. . . . . Our wealth was increasing faster than our numbers. . . . . It has become a paramount necessity for us to make scientific provision against the fluctuations and set-backs which are inevitable in commerce and industry. . . . . There is a large minority (of the workers)whose condition is a disgrace

to a scientific and a professedly Christian nation. . . . . Three vicious conditions which make us peculiarly perceptible to any outside disturbance of international trade. The first is lack of any central organisation of industry or any general or concerted control, either of ordinary Government work or of extraordinary relief works. . . . . There might be some permanent industries . . . . like afforestation or road-making or reclamation of foreshore. . . . . The second is . . . . casual labour . . . . this lamentable figure (the casual worker) is not here by accident. . . . . No measure of dealing with unemployment can possibly be scientific or thorough which does not attempt to diminish and arrest the growth of the great evil of casual labour.

The third is the condition of boy labour . . . . I do not agree with those who say that every man should look after himself, and that the intervention of the State will be fatal to self-reliance. . . What is the use of living if it be not to strive for noble causes and to make this muddled world a better place.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM AND THE LABOUR PARTY.

The one great triumph of the Liberal Government was that it had eaten up and digested the Labour Party. The pence and the time of working-men were sacrificed to send these men to Parliament. Why? Was it to enjoy the distinguished consideration of the House of Commons? Was it that the newspapers should say they were all statesmen? Was it in order that they should be referred to as diplomats and gentlemen? They were sent to the House of Commons to speak for the working classes of England. They were sent there to outrage every form of procedure in the House of Commons. They were sent there to stand like Simon Peter and be bold. Why didn't they speak in the House as they speak on their platforms? They are lions on the platform, and sucking doves in the House of Commons. When I see eight or ten carried out and relegated to the Clock Tower, then I shall think we are making progress. Let us have a line of cleavage. Let us send Socialists to Parliament. Leeds, May 3, 1908.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, M.P.

Does the gentleman there who speaks of the Right-to-Work Bill understand that that Bill would entitle a man to claim work no matter how bad his character, no matter how much he was given to drink, and work at Trade Union rates of wages at the expense of the municipality? What would follow the introduction of such hasty legislation as that? Streams of people blackening the roads leading into all the towns, declaring themselves unemployed, and expecting to be paid the higher wages which obtain in the town—(laughter and applause). That Bill operated by methods which would bring ruin and disaster to the country, and spread the evil which it attempted to allay, and bring suffering to all classes of the people, and, most of all, to the poorest classes.—" Dundee Advertiser," May 4, 1908.

SIR JOHN BRUNNER ON RAILWAY NATIONALISATION.

The largest of works left to private enterprise in this country was the railways. In those countries where they had been made at the cost of the State, every individual in the State had gained great advantage from it. He recommended that railways and canals should be nationalised, for he was of the opinion that if they could get the cost of the carriage of goods down to the cost in European countries, our whole trade would be benefited and would produce a larger advantage to the whole country than could be got from any system of Protective duties.—At Northwich, May, 1908.

MR. BONAR LAW, M.P., ON TAXATION FOR REFORMS.

There was a difference on all questions of social reform between those who sat around him and those who sat below the gangway. The hon. member for Blackburn had proposed that the needs of the poorer class should be supplied entirely by the taxation of the richer class. The Unionist party also desired to see the condition of the people improved, but in their view the difference between Socialism and social reform was simply the way in which it was to be paid for. They proposed that it should be paid for by all classes in proportion to their means; hon. members below the gangway proposed that the money should be raised from one class entirely for the benefit of another class. That was what they objected to.—Budget Debate, May 25, 1908.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON WEALTH.

The wealth of this country is enormous. It is not merely great, but it is growing at a gigantic pace, and I do not think it is too much to expect the more favoured part of the community who have got riches so great that they have really to spend a good part of their time in thinking how to spend them, to make a substantial contribution to improve the lot of the poorer members of the same community to which they belong, because it is their interest, after all, that they should not belong to a country where there is so much poverty and distress side by side with gigantic wealth.—House of Commons, May 25, 1908.

SIR CHRISTOPHER FURNESS ON THE SELF-MADE MAN.

Referred to intemperance and Socialism as the two greatest hindrances to the progress of the human race. "There is the case of Sir Charles Mark Palmer, a North countryman, who devoted sixty years of his life to extending the great industries of this country—a man who not only created an industry, but by his energy, originality, and perseverance created the town of Jarrow. What do we find to-day? The town which was created and developed by the individuality and perseverance and work of one man is to-day being destroyed by dangerous Socialism."—"Manchester Guardian," June 1, 1908.

THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT ON CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

An inevitable deduction from the proceedings of the Co-operative Congress, which was held at Newport last week, is that the movement is becoming more and more impregnated with Socialism. Discussing the matter with a Press representative, the President, Mr. T. W. Allen, said that in the last few years he had noticed a marked growth of Socialism, especially on the part of the younger men. The danger was that they wanted to move too quickly. There is no doubt that the movement is regarded by many as a preparatory ground to the Socialism which will come. It is, however, to be hoped that it will not come before people are ready for it. I have known many cases where men have become connected with the Co-operative stores by first of all becoming Socialists, because they see in Co-operation the nearest thing to Socialism.—June 15, 1908.

THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.

Dr. Westcott was surely right in maintaining that on the whole Christianity was with Socialism, and not individualism; that was to say, the Christian ideal represented men as members of a body bound, from first ot last, to have regard to the interests of others equally with their own; bound, every one of them, to labour and to service.—Albert Hall, June 22, 1908.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON PAUPERS AND PENSIONS.

We have pledged ourselves next year to deal with the problem of the pauper, about which Mr. Snowden attacked us. I have no doubt he will go about the country repeating these attacks. He will never mention that we are giving pensions to 572,000 people. He will never mention that we are pledged to deal with the pauper next year—(Mr. Snowden: "You are not"). Mr. Lloyd George: "I say we are."—House of Commons, July 9, 1908.

MR. J. A. PEASE, M.P. (Liberal Whip) ON LABOUR MEMBERS.

Paid a tribute to the great assistance given to the Government by the Trade Unionist section of the Labour Party, but with regard to the other section of that party he would only say that the help which they had given had been spasmodic. The Government had never been able to rely on them, though the majority of them had been returned by Liberal votes at the last election. On the Old-Age Pensions Bill in the committee stage, the party, in 31 divisions, had recorded an aggregate vote of 267 against the Bill, and 517 in its favour. If a party came to the House of Commons and was only

going to support the Government by two votes out of three in a matter of that importance, and were prepared to vote against the Government on matters which, if they were carried out, would wreck the Bill,—he could only regard their action as a bid for cheap popularity.—July 11, 1908.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON SOCIALISM.

There can be no grosser example of privilege than that set before us an as ideal by certain Socialistic writers—the ideal that every man shall put into the common fund what he can, which would mean what he chose, and should take out whatever he wanted; in other words, this theory is that the man who is vicious, foolish, a drag on the whole community, who contributes less than his share to the common good, should take out what is not his, what he has not earned; that he shall rob his neighbour of what that neighbour has earned. This particular Socialistic ideal would be to enthrone privilege in one of its grossest, crudest, most dishonest, most harmful, and most unjust forms. Equality of opportunity to render service,—yes, I will do everything I can to bring it about. Equality of reward,—no, unless there it also equality of service. If the service is equal, let the reward be equal, but let the reward depend on the service.—July 11, 1908.

The Refuge Assurance Co. last year received £1,561,621 in premiums. The claims paid amounted to £668,965, while management expenses and dividends totalled £783,102.

The Municipal Year Book for 1908 shows that the average price charged per 1,000 feet of gas by municipalities is 2s. 5¾d., while private companies charges average 2s. 8½d.

The number and value of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank compared :—

Year.	No. of Accounts.	Total Value.	Average Value.
		£	£ s. d.
1892	5,452,316	75,853,079	13 18 3
1900	8,439,893	135,549,645	16 1 3
1906	10,332,784	155,996,446	15 1 11

The Diary of Parliament.

THE SESSION OF 1908.

A fully detailed list of matters raised by the Labour Members (over 600 items) may be obtained with the quarterly circulars from the Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Post free, 4d.

The Parliamentary Labour Party, together with the Executive Committee, met at the offices on January 28, 1908, when the following officers were elected for the Session :—

Chairman, Arthur Henderson; Vice-Chairman, George N. Barnes; Senior Whip, George H. Roberts; Junior Whip, Chas. Duncan; Secretary, J. Ramsay MacDonald; Assistant Secretary, James Parker.

It was decided that the following Bills should be ballotted for by all Members of the Party in the order named :—

1. Miners Eight Hours. 2. Unemployed Workmen. 3. Sweated Industries. 4. Provision of Meals (Scotland). 5. Compulsory Weighing and Measurements. 6. Exportation and Importation of Blacklegs. 7. Eight Hours for Railwaymen.

The following subjects for Motions were also selected :—

1. Factory and Mines Inspection. 2. Eight Hours' Day. 3. Nationalisation of Land. 4. Nationalisation of Mines. 5. Adult Suffrage. 6. Nationalisation of Railways.

In order to facilitate the work of the Party the plan previously adopted for appointing Sectional Committees was again acted upon.

The King's Speech contained the following programme of contemplated legislation for 1908 :—

1. Old-Age Pensions. 2. Licensing. 3. Elementary Education. 4. Hours in Coal Mines. 5. Housing and Town-planning. 6. Land Valuation. 7. Irish University Education. 8. Irish Land. 9. Port of London. 10. Protection of Children. 11. Scottish Land, last year's Bills to be re-submitted. 12. Scottish Valuation, last year's Bills to be re-submitted.

Jan. 29—King's Speech. A. Henderson on Old-Age Pensions, Unemployment, Miners Eight Hours' Bill, Housing, etc.

Old-Age Pensions, T. Summerbell.

,, 30—Amendment to Address: "We desire humbly to express our regret that, in view of the distress arising from lack of employment, your Majesty's advisers have not seen fit to recommend any legislation dealing with the subject."

Moved by J. R. MacDonald, seconded by Pete Curran, and supported by P. Snowden and W. Crooks.

An analysis of the Division shows the following:—

	FOR		AGAINST
Liberal	38	..	190
Labour Members	29	..	—
Unionists	24	..	7
Nationalist	57	..	—
	148		197

Arrest of Suffragettes: P. Snowden.

,, 31—Indian Affairs: J. O'Grady.

Feb. 6—Status of Board of Trade: G. N. Barnes.

,, 12—Procedure—Allocation of Time: J. R. MacDonald, J. A. Seddon.

,, 13—Procedure—Allocation of Time: G. N. Barnes, T. Summerbell.

,, 14—Ecclesiastical Disorders Bill—J. R. MacDonald, S. Walsh.

,, 18—Small Landowners (Scotland) Bill: G. N. Barnes.
Local Taxation: F. W. Jowett.
Miners' Eight Hours: T. Glover.

,, 20—Industrial Accidents: A. Henderson.
Postal Estimates: G. J. Wardle, T. Summerbell, J. A. Seddon.

,, 21—Sweated Industries Bill: Pete Curran, A. Henderson.

,, 26—Congo Free State Affairs: G. H. Roberts.

,, 28—Women's Enfranchisement Bill: Philip Snowden.

	FOR		AGAINST
Liberal	196	..	52
Labour	24	..	—
Unionists	33	..	28
Nationalists	20	..	14
	273		94

Mar. 2—Factory Inspection : A. Henderson.
Provision of Meals Act : J. O'Grady.
(Mr. McKenna said he could not see his way to introduce legislation making the Act compulsory.)

,, 4—Army Eestimates : J. A. Seddon.

,, 5—Military and Trade Disputes : G. J. Wardle, G. H. Roberts.
(The enquiry for which the Party asked was granted.)

,, 10—Local Authorities (Admission of Press) Bill—Second Reading : A. Henderson.

,, 11—Woolwich Discharges : Will Crooks.

,, 13—Unemployed Workmen Bill—Second Reading. Moved by Mr. P. W. Wilson, J. R. MacDonald, A. Henderson.
(For the Bill, 116 ; against, 265 ; majority against, 149.)

,, 18—Eight Hours' Day Motion : J. R. Clynes, G. D. Kelley, J. T. Macpherson, A. Henderson.
(Motion " talked " out.)

,, 24—Administration of Factory Law in Laundries ; J. R. MacDonald, J. Parker.

Apl. 1—Postal Affairs : A. Wilkie, J. A. Seddon, W. Hudson.

,, 2—Political Disabilities of Civil Servants : P. Snowden.

,, 28—Licensing Bill : P. Snowden.

,, 29—Licensing Bill : J. Parker.

May 1—Shops' Bill—Second Reading : T. Summerbell, J. A. Seddon.
(Against, 47 ; For, 192.)
There were four Unionists in the majority :—

Bignold, Sir A.	Goulding, A. E.
Gardner, Ernest	Hay, Hon. C. G.

Eight Liberals voted against the Bill :—

Baring, Godfrey	Lupton, Arnold	Samuel, S. M.
Cawley, Sir F.	Morgan, J. Lloyd	Strauss, E. A.
Cox, Harold	Ridsdale, E. A.	

,, 4—Administration of Factory Acts : J. R. MacDonald.

,, Licensing Bill : A. Henderson.

,, 5—Scottish Education Bill : G. N. Barnes, S. Walsh.

,, 7—The Budget : A. Henderson.

,, 12—Housing and Town-planning Bill : F. W. Jowett.

,, 18—Promotion of Customs Clerks : P. Snowden.
Elementary Education Bill : J. R. MacDonald.

,, 22—Local Option (Scotland) Bill : A. Henderson, G. N. Barnes.

,, 25—The Budget—Resolutions on IncomeTax : P. Snowden.

,, 26—Indian Affairs : J. O'Grady.

June 1—Administration of Education (Provision of Meals) Act: G. J. Wardle.
Finance Bill: S. Walsh.

,, 3—Motions re Accidents in Factories: T. Glover.

That this House is of opinion that the increase in fatal and non-fatal accidents in cases under the Factory and Workshop Act is of such a character as to demand immediate attention, more particularly in so far as it bears upon the organisation of the Factory Department of the Home Office.

Supported by J. A. Seddon and J. Ramsay MacDonald.

The Government accepted the motion and agreed to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry, upon which A. H. Gill and J. Ramsay MacDonald will represent the Party.

,, 4—Postal Affairs: F. W. Jowett, P. Snowden.
Foreign Office Vote: Reduction of £100 as Protest against State visit of King to Russia: J. O'Grady, J. Keir Hardie.
(For the reduction 59; Against, 225; majority against, 166.)

,, 10—Inland Revenue Vote: Reduction of £100 as Protest against unsatisfactory replies given by Government re salaries and political disabilities of Excise Officers: P. Snowden.
(For the reduction 45; Against, 90; majority against, 45.)

,, 15—Old-Age Pensions Bill: J. O'Grady, J. W. Taylor.

,, 16—Old-Age Pensions Bill: J. Hodge, G. N. Barnes.
(Amendment by Harold Cox to reject defeated by 417 to 29. The Second Reading was then carried without a Division.)

,, 17—Old-Age Pensions—Procedure Motion: F. W. Jowett.

,, 22—Coal Mines (Eight Hours) Bill: S. Walsh.

,, 23—Old-Age Pensions Bill: A. Henderson, P. Snowden, J. Keir Hardie.

,, 24—Old-Age Pensions Bill: J. R. MacDonald, G. N. Barnes, J. Keir Hardie.

,, 26—Local Authorities (Admission of the Press) Bill: A. Henderson.

,, 29—Old-Age Pensions Bill: J. R. Macdonald, G. H. Roberts, A. Henderson, P. Snowden.

July 1—Old-Age Pensions: G. N. Barnes, J. Keir Hardie, D. J. Shackleton, W. Crooks.

,, 2—Congo Reform: J. R. MacDonald.

July 6—Old-Age Pensions: P. Curran, J. Keir Hardie, A. Henderson.

,, 7—Old-Age Pensions (Committee Stage): G. N. Barnes, T. Summerbell, W. Crooks, J. Keir Hardie, D. J. Shackleton.

,, 7—Navy Estimates: G. N. Barnes, C. Duncan.

,, 8—Old-Age Pensions: W. Crooks, P. Snowden.

,, 13—Navy Estimates, T. Summerbell, J. H. Jenkins, W. T. Wilson.

,, 14—Postman's Scale of Pay: P. Snowden.
Finance Bill—Amendment to Reduce Tea Duty: P. Snowden.

,, 16—The Load Line: T. Summerbell.
Post Office Servants: S. Walsh, G. H. Roberts, J. A. Seddon, J. R. Clynes, G. J. Wardle.

,, 21—Regulation of Milk Supply: P. Snowden.
Unemployed in Scotland: G. N. Barnes.

,, 27—Homework Provisions of Factory Act: J. R. MacDonald.

,, 29—Lord Cromer's Pension: W. Crooks.
Local Government Board Administration: T. Summerbell, Pete Curran, A. H. Gill.

,, 30—London Electricity Supply Bill: W. Crooks.—Second Reading. (Carried 140 to 93.)

,, 31—Old-Age Pensions (Lords' Amendments): W. Crooks, J. Keir Hardie, G. N. Barnes.

Oct. 12—Mr. A. Henderson questions the Prime Minister on Unemployment.

,, 13—Suffragettes attempt to rush the House of Commons.
Mrs. Travers Symonds addresses the House of Commons.

,, 14—Mr. A. Henderson questions the Prime Minister on Unemployment.

,, 15—Mr. G. J. Wardle raises the question of Railway Companies' Agreements.
Mr. Victor Grayson ordered out of the House.

,, 16—Mr. Grayson suspended.

,, 19—Mr. Asquith promises statement on Unemployment.

,, 20—Mr. T. Summerbell on Deaths from Starvation.
Mr. W. Thorne raises question of Eight Hours' Day for Bakers.

,, 21—Prime Minister makes statement on Unemployment.

,, 26—Debate on Government Unemployment proposals. Mr. J. Keir Hardie moved:

That whilst recognising the importance of the promise of the Prime Minister to introduce legislation next Session for dealing with unemployment on a permanent basis, and whilst welcoming the promise to administer with more elasticity the

existing Act, and to provide more money to make that possible, this House is of opinion that the proposals made are quite inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the unemployed this winter, and that the responsibility for the absence of proper machinery even for carrying out existing powers and the general unpreparedness of the country to meet the present unemployed crisis is due to the neglect of the Government to make provision for a state of affairs which was clearly foreseen.

Lost by 236 to 68. The minority being composed of 28 Labour Members, 22 Unionists, 13 Liberals, 7 Nationalists.

,, 28—Women chained to Grille of Ladies' Gallery. House closed to Strangers.

Nov. 2—Labour Party raise question of refusal to allow Distress Committees to be formed.

,, 3—Mr. Keir Hardie on Unemployed Grant.

,, 10—Mr. J. R. Clynes on Afforestation and Coast Erosion.

,, 11—Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr T. Summerbell on the Distress Grants.

,, 12—Mr. G. H. Roberts raises question of Nicholls' eviction for applying for Small Holding.

,, 12—Administration of Distress Fund raised by members.

,, 12—Adjournment of House moved by Mr. A. Henderson to call attention to circular issued by Mr. Burns re disqualification of Distress Relief recipients for further assistance. Mr. Asquith admitted circular contrary to his wishes, and promised immediate withdrawal.

,, 16—Mr. C. Duncan on Distress Committees.

,, 17—Mr. G. J. Wardle on Railway Combinations.
Mr. P. Snowden on Old Age Pension Regulations.

,, 18—Mr. A. Henderson's application for formation of Distress Committees refused.

,, 20—Third Reading of the Licensing Bill carried in the Commons by 350 to 113.

,, 26—Second Reading of Education Bill in Commons carried by 323 to 157.

,, 27—House of Lords throw out the Licensing Bill on Second Reading by 272 to 96.

,, 30—Mr. Keir Hardie obtains concession from North British Railway Co. to allow employees to sit on public bodies.

On November 30th, the progress made with the measures promised in the King's Speech was as follows:—

Passed: Old Age Pensions, Irish University Bill. Passed Commons, Rejected by Lords: Licensing Bill. In Committee in the Commons: Town Planning Bill, Education Bill. Passed Commons Committee: Miners' Eight Hours Bill. In Committee of Lords: Children's Bill. Introduced: Irish Land Bill. Not Introduced: Land Valuation Bill.

Books of the Year.

Any of the undermentioned books may be obtained from the I.L.P. Publication Department, 23, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C., or through the Branch Literature Secretary. The Head Office will supply a catalogue of Socialist literature post free.

"Modern Mansions," by Lewis Bradshaw, C.C. Cloth, 1s. 2d. net; Paper, 6d. net.

"The History of Co-operation." by G. J. Holyoake. (Fisher Unwin.) 7s. 6d. net.

"The Endowment of Motherhood," by Dr. Eder. (New Age Press.) 1s.

"Michael Davitt, Revolutionary, Agitator, and Labour Leader," F. Sheehy-Skeffington. (Unwin.) 7s. 6d.

"Socialists at Work," Robert Hunter. (Macmillan.) 6s. 6d. net.

"A Century of Political Development," Hector Macpherson (Blackwood.) 3s. 6d. net.

"Temperance Reform in the United States," A. W. Richardson. (King.) 2d.

"A Primer of Socialism," by Thomas Kirkup, Author of "History of Socialism." (Black.) 1s. net.

"Luxury and Waste of Life," E. J. Unwick. (Dent.)

"Report of the National Conference on Sweated Industries." (Scottish Council for Women's Trades, Glasgow.) 1s.

"Socialism and its Dangers,"Rev. J. Spence Robertson, Cuninoch. 2d.

"Elements of Railway Economics," by W. M. Ackworth. (Clarendon Press.) 2s.

"American Railways," by E. A. Pratt. (Macmillan.) 3s. 6d.

"The Licensing Bill: Some Facts and Arguments in Support," by Sir Thomas Whitaker, M.P. 6d.

"The Municipal Year Book for 1908," by Edward Lloyd. 7s. 6d. net.

"The Swiss Democracy—The Study of a Sovereign People,' H. D. Lloyd and J. A. Hobson. (Fisher Unwin.) 6s.

"English Socialism of To-day," by H. O. Arnold-Foster, M.P. (Smith Elder.) 2s. 6d. net.

"Socialism and its Perils," by Sir William Earnshaw Cooper. (Eveleigh Nash.) 2s. 6d.

"Labour—The Worker's Handbook," by Gertrude Tuckwell and Constance Smith. (P. S. King & Son.) 3s. 6d.

"Municipal Trading—The Commonsense of Municipal Trading," by G. Bernard Shaw, Fabian Society. 1s.

"Early New England Towns—A Comparative Study of their Development," by Anne Bush Maclean, Ph.D. Map. (P. S. King & Son.) 6s.

"Factory Legislation in Maine," by E. Stagg Whitin. (P. S. King & Son.) 4s.

"Continuation Schools in England and Elsewhere," edited by M. E. Sadler, M.A. (Manchester University Press.) 8s. 6d.

"Foreign Solutions of Poor-Law Problems," by Edith Seliers. (H. Marshall & Son.) 2s. 6d.

"West Ham—A Study in Social and Industrial Problems," compiled by E. G. Howarth, M.A., and Mona Wilson. (J. M. Dent & Co.) 6s. net.

"British Socialism,"by J. Ellis Barker. (Smith, Elder & Co.) 10s. 6d.

"A Critical Examination of Socialism," by W. H. Mallock. (John Murray.) 6s.

"New Worlds for Old," by H. G. Wells. (Constable.) 6s.

"Diseases of Occupation," T. Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Methuen.) 10s. 6d. net.

"Work and Wages, in continuation of Lord Brassey's Work and Wages and Foreign Work and Wages. Part II.—Wages and Employment," by Sidney J. Chapman, M.A., with introduction by Lord Brassey. (Longman, Green & Co.) 10s. 6d, net.

"Socialism : An Apology for Liberty," by Thomas Mackay. 6d.

"Socialism—Problems and Perils of. Letters to a Working Man" by the Editor of "The Spectator." 6d.

"Tariffs—The Fiscal Question," by A. Bonar Law, M.P. Five recent Speeches. 1s.

"Trade—The British Trade Book, 1880-1907," by John Holt Schooling. 10s. 6d.

"Thrift Manual—A Handbook for use of Teachers in Primary Schools," preface by Sir E. Brabrook, C.B. (P. S. King & Son.) 2s.

"Labour—State Regulation of Labour and Labour Disputes in New Zealand," by Henry Broadhead. (P. S. King & Son.) 7s. 6d.

"Regulation of Industry—Federal Regulation of Industry. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, July, 1908." (P. S. King & Son.) 4s.

"Australia—Official Year Book," first issue June, 1908 ; containing authoritative statistics, 1901-07, and corrected statistics, 1788-1900. Maps and diagrams. (P. S. King & Son.) 3s. 6d.

"Co-operation at Home and Abroad," by C. R. Fay, B.A. (P. S. King & Son.) 10s. 6d.

"Statistical Abstract of the United States for 1907," by the United States Bureau of Statistics. (P. S. King & Son.) 7s. 6d.

"Political Socialism—Collection of Papers by British Constitution Association," with Presidential Addresses by Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Hugh Cecil. (P. S. King & Son.) Paper, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

"Railways and Nationalisation," by Edwin A. Pratt. (P. S. King & Son.) 2s. 6d.

"National and Social Problems," by Frederic Harrison. (Macmillan.) 7s. 6d.

"Municipal Lessons from Southern Germany," H. S. Lunn, M.D. (Unwin.) 2s.

"Practical Housing," J. S. Nettlefold. (G.C. Press.) 1s. net.

"Holyoake, G. J.—Life and Letters," by Joseph McCabe. (Watts.) 6s.

"Drink Question—Socialism and the Drink Question," by Philip Snowden, M.P. 1s. 6d.

"Government—The Government of England," by A. Lawrence Lowell. 2 vols. 17s.

"Public Health—The Public Health Act, 1875, and other Statutes relating to Public Health." The Text of the King's Printers' editions. Preceded by a complete index. Edited by Herbert Davey. 8s. 6d.

"Socialism not the Best Remedy —A Reply to Merrie England." (Liberal Pub. Dept.) 6d.

"The Land and the Landless," by G. Cadbury, Junr., and Tom Bryan, M.A. Social Service Handbooks, No. 3. 1s.

"Railways—The Nationalisation of Railways," by A. Emie Davies. 1s.

"Infantile Mortality—Report of Proceedings of National Conference held March, 1908." (King & Son.) 1s. 6d.

"Beef Trust—The Beef Trust and its Operations in Great Britain." 3d.

"Co-operative Banks—People's Co-operative Banks." by H. C. Devine. (King & Son.) 1s.

"Poor Law—Foreign Solutions of Poor Law Problems," by Edith Sellers. (King & Son.) 2s. 6d.

"Socialism—British Socialism: An Examination of its Doctrines, Policy, Aims, and Practical Proposals," by J. Ellis Barker. 10s. 6d.

"House of Lords The—Historical Account from the Conquest." 2s. 6d.

"India—The Causes of Present Discontent in India," by C. J. O'Donnell, M.P. 2s. 6d.

"Municipal Year Book of the United Kingdom for 1908." 7s. 6d.

"Parliamentary Representation—Electoral Reform," by Joseph King. With preface by Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P. 2s. 6d.
"Socialism—A Critical Examination," by W. H. Mallock. 6s.
"Socialism—The Case Against," by P. C. Elgee and G. E. Raine. With a prefatory letter by the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour. (Allen.) 5s.
"Socialism and Religion." Fabian Socialist Series, No. 1. 1s.
"Socialism and Agriculture." Fabian Socialist Series, No. 2. 1s.
"Socialism and Individualism." Fabian Socialist Series, No. 3. 1s.
"Socialism—Its Basis and Policy." Fabian Socialist Series, No. 4. 1s.
"Socialism Examined," by Rt. Hon. H. O. Arnold-Foster. 2s. 6d.
"Collectivism—A Study of some of the Leading Social Questions of the Day," by Paul Leroy Bealieu. 10s. 6d.
"Industrial Revolution—Lectures on the Industrial Revolution of the Eighteenth Century in England," by the late Arnold Toynbee. 2s. 6d.
"Tariffs—Trade and Tariffs," by J. M. Robertson, M.P.

The Year's Blue Books.

Any of the undermentioned Parliamentary papers can be obtained through the I.L.P. Office, or from P. S. King and Son, 2, Great Smith Street, Westminster, who will send a complete list of such publications post free. Prices given below do not include postage.

"Report and Proceedings of Select Committee on Home Work." 5½d.
"Report of Select Committee on Employment of Military in Cases of Disturbance." 1d.
"Old-Age Pensions—Schemes in Force in New Zealand and Germany." 1d.
"Railways, Accidents, Returns, and Inspector's Reports—October to December, 1907." Part II. "Reports on Accidents." With plates. 4s. 6d.
"Trade. Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, in 1907, Compared with the Four Preceding Years." Vol. I. 5s. 7d.
"Bankruptcy—Report of Departmental Committee on Bankruptcy Laws, etc." 5d.
"Education—England and Wales. Districts containing only one Public Elementary School,with Particluars of Accommodation, etc." 3d.
"Board of Education Report for 1906." 1s. 4d.

"School Attendance—Age at which Compulsory Education Ceases in some Foreign Countries and British Colonies." 2d.
"Training of Teachers in Scotland. Report and Statistics for 1906-7 and Syllabus for 1908." 5d.
"Germany—Trade of the Consular District of Berlin. Report for 1907." 5d.
"India—Moral and Material Progress and Condition, 1906-7." 1s. 8d.
"Indian Railway Finance and Administration." 4d.
"Japan's Trade—General Report for 1907." 5d.
"Mines and Quarries—Report and Statistics for 1907." 2d.
"Education—England. Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools, 1908." 3d.
"Factories—Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1907. Reports and Statistics, Diagrams." 3s. 11d.
"Hop Industry—Report of Committee on the Hop Industry." 6d.
"Labour—Wages Boards and Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts of Australia and New Zealand. Report by Mr. Ernest Aves." 1s. 10d.
"Labour—Hours of Employment in Shops in Australia and New Zealand. Report by Mr. Ernest Aves upon the Acts for the Regulation of." 3d.
"Licences—Intoxicating Liquor Licences, England and Wales. Transfers during 1907 in each Licensing District and Particulars of Repeated Transfers of same Licence." 3d.
"Local Government Board (Scotland) Report for 1907." 2s. 3d.
"Post Office Changes in Wages, etc., of Post Office Servants." 7d.
"Public Finance—Finance Accounts of the United Kingdom for 1907-8." 6d.
"Working Classes—Germany. Cost of Living. Report of Board of Trade Enquiry into Rents, Housing, and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages in Certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns, and a Comparison of Conditions in Germany and the United Kingdom." 4s. 11d.
"Agriculture—Great Britain. Agricultural Statistics for 1907. (Part III.) Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce." 9d.
"Agriculture—Small Holdings and Allotments Acts. Interim Report of Small Holdings Commissioners. January to June, 1908." 5d.
"Agricultural Education in England and Wales. Report of Departmental Committee with Appendices." 9d.
"Births, Deaths, and Marriages—England and Wales. Decennial Supplement to 65th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, 1891-1900." Part II. 1s. 10d.

" Feeble-Minded—Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded. Report." Complete set in 8 vols., £2 6s.

" Germany—Frankfort. Report on Trade for 1907, with General Report on the Progress and Condition of Germany." 7d.

" Home Work. Report of Committee on Home Work, with Evidence and Appendix." 2s. 2d.

" Lunacy—England and Wales." Report of Commissioners for 1907-8." Sixty-second Annual. 3s.

" Old-Age Pensions Act, 1908, with Regulations and Circular Letter of the Local Government Board." Three parts. Post free, 6d.

" Unemployed. Proceedings of Distress Committees, and of the Central (Unemployed) Body for London, under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905, for the Year 1907-8." 4d.

" Child Labour—Child Labour and Social Progress. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Meeting of the United States National Child Labour Committee, April 1908." 4s.

" Factories—The Law Relating to Factories and Workshops." By May E. Abraham and Roland Burrows. Sixth Edition. Revised. 1908. 6s.

" Education—England. Report of the Board of Education for 1906-7." 6d.

" Parliament—Second or Upper Chamber in Foreign States. Reports from H.M. Representatives Abroad, respecting the Composition and Functions of." 7d.

" Public Health. Sanatoria for Consumption and Certain Other Aspects of the Tuberculosis Question. Report by H. Timbrell Bulstrode, M.D., one of the Medical Inspectors of the L.G.B." With numerous photographs, maps, and diagrams. (Supplement to the Report of the Medical Officer of the L.G.B. for 1905-6.) 10s. 2d.

" Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. Report of Commissioners for 1906-7." 1s.

" Working Classes. Cost of Living of the Working-classes. Report of an Enquiry by the Board into Working-class Rents, Housing, and Retail Prices, together with the Standard Rates of Wages Prevailing in Certain Occupations in the Principal Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom." 6s.

" Births. Deaths, and Marriages—England and Wales. Report of Registrar-General for 1906." 3s. 6d.

" Land—Taxation of the Unimproved Value of Land in Queensland." 3d.

"Education—England and Wales. Statistics of Public Education, containing List of Local Education Authorities, Statistics of Public Elementary Schools, Accommodation, Teachers, Grants, etc., State Aided Secondary Schools, Technical Institutions, Evening Schools, Financial Statistics. 2s.

"Judicial Statistics—England and Wales. (Part I.) Criminal Statistics Relating to Criminal Proceedings, Police, Coroners, Prisons, Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and Criminal Lunatics." 2s. 3d.

"Civil Judicial Statistics Relating to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, County Courts, and other Civil Courts." Part II., 2s. 1d.

"Licensing Statistics, 1907. Statistics as to the Operation and Administration of the Laws Relating to the Sale of Intoxicating Liquor for the Year 1907." 2s. 2d.

"Elections—Machinery and Cost of Elections in Certain British Colonies." 2s.

"Life Assurance Companies. Accounts, etc., Deposited with the Board of Trade during 1907." 3s. 7d.

"Education, England and Wales—Statistics of Public Education, 1906-7-8." 2s. 3d.

"Gas—Undertakings of Local Authorities. Returns for 1906-7." 6d.

"Gas—Undertakings of Companies, &c. Returns for 1906." 10d.

"Inland Revenue—Report of Commissioners for 1907-8." 51st Annual. 1s. 8d.

"Labour—Wages and Hours of Labour. Report on Changes in 1907, with Comparative Statistics for 1898-1906. 9d.

"Statistical Abstract—India, from 1897-98 to 1906-7." 42nd Number. 1s. 2d.

"Unemployed—Loans sanctioned by the Local Government Board." 1d.

"India—Factory Labour Commission, 1908. Vol. I. Report and Appendices. 1s. 6d.

"Labour—Strikes and Lock-outs during 1907." 9d.

"Old Age Pensions—The Old Age Pensions Regulations, 1908." Dated 15th October, 1908. 2d.

"Statistical Abstract—United Kingdom, from 1893 to 1907." 1s. 8d.

"Trade—Supplement to Annual Statement of Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions for 1907." 3s. 10d.

Tariff Reform Does Not Mean Work For All.

SOME FACTS ABOUT PROTECTED COUNTRIES.

"Times," March 20, 1908:—

"In America Business failures were 60 per cent. in excess and the liabilities three times those of a year ago. Seven railroads had been placed in the receivers' hands. Thirty banks and trust companies closed in three months. Production of iron fell about 50 per cent. and building operations almost as much."

From the "Daily Telegraph," April 8, 1908.

"According to reports presented this afternoon at the Civic Convention here, more than 4,750,000 mechanics and labourers are now unemployed in the United States. This estimate only includes union employees, railroad men, and labourers, excluding farm labourers and many others. There is a general decrease in wages of twenty per cent., but no decrease in the cost of living. It is also reported that no immediate improvement appears likely. New York State leads in the number of unemployed with 750,000, while Arizona is last with only 12,000 men idle."—New York Correspondence.

But the "Daily Express" (March 20, 1908) declares that:—

"Tariff Reform means work for all. It opens up vistas of happiness for the industrious and the persistent, and the meaning of this great crusade has only to be realised to bring numberless adherents into its ranks."

The Report of Consul-General Bennett, of New York, stated that in January last there were 175,000 men out of work in New York alone.

The following tables are taken from the Report of the New York Labour Department:—

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Trades Unionists only.)

Last Day of	Wage earners reporting.	Number idle.	Per cent. idle.
Jan., 1904	68,808	15,953	23.2
Dec., 1904	66,185	11,770	17.8
Dec., 1905	62,940	4,226	6.7
Dec., 1906	62,213	7,938	12.8
Dec., 1907	66,120	22,627	34.2

UNEMPLOYMENT IN NEW YORK STATE.

TRADES UNIONISTS IDLE ON THE LAST DAY OF MARCH.

	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1897	43,654	30.6	1903	41,941	12.1
1898	37,857	21.0	1904	103,995	27.2
1899	31,751	18.3	1905	54,916	15.1
1900	44,336	20.0	1906	37,237	9.9
1901	42,244	18.5	1907	77,270	19.1
1902	36,710	13.6	1908	138,131	35.7

The figures quoted refer to unemployment from all sources—strikes, sickness, etc.—but no less than 20,716, or 91.6 per cent., of those unemployed in New York City in December, 1907, were returned as being idle through "lack of work."

TRADES UNIONISTS OUT OF WORK CONTINUOUSLY DURING JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH.

	Number.	Per cent.		Number.	Per cent.
1897	35,381	24.8	1903	19,310	5.5
1898	18,102	10.1	1904	55,710	14.6
1899	22,658	13.1	1905	31,638	8.7
1900	22,895	10.1	1906	24,746	6.5
1901	26,841	11.3	1907	55,624	13.8
1902	16,776	6.2	1908	101,466	26.3

Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and other towns are also suffering from acute distress. On railways alone it is estimated (Daily News, April 28) 300,000 men are out of work throughout the country, and (according to the "Times," February 10) 350,000 freight cars standing idle at the beginning of the year.

The "Manchester Guardian," of February 14, 1908, states that:—

> "In New York the police were called in to suppress a riot of hungry children, who raided an eating house. Maddened by the craving for the food before their eyes, the youngsters pushed aside the staff and cleared everything eatable away, injuring several of their number in the struggle."

In Canada misery and suffering prevails through want of work. The "Toronto News," of January 29, says: "Over 100 babies have starved to death SINCE NEW YEAR DAY. One little innocent was born dead on account of its mother being starved."

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

The Premier Cocoa at Popular Prices.

EPPS'S

Is first among Cocoas on account of the quality and delicacy of the material used. It is a fragrant, delicious, and healthful beverage, and is particularly suitable for children, as well as grown ups, on account of its nourishing and strengthening qualities.

COCOA

Delightful flavour and easy to make.

SECOND-HAND BOOKS

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